THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.

VOL. VIII.—No. 36. PHILADELPHIA, MONDAY, AUGUST 12, 1867. DOUBLE SHEET—THREE CENTS.

WASHINGTON GOSSIP.

Impending Cabinet Crisis—Reasons for Delaying the Removal of Mr. Stanton—Secretary Seward to be Called on to Resign—The Postmaster-General Anxious to Desert—Secretary McCulloch's Successor—Another Rebellion Organizing in the South.

WASHINGTON, August 11.—I am informed to-night that one cause of the delay on the part of the President in removing Mr. Stanton is a disagreement among his Cabinet members as to the propriety of the step. You will remember I telegraphed last week that Messrs. Seward and Weed were opposed to the removal of Mr. Stanton, and I have reason to believe that statement was correct. It is said that Mr. Seward has taken so decided a stand in the matter as to have occasioned a bad feeling in the President's breast. Mr. Seward all along has been the chief adviser of the Cabinet. He has enjoyed the confidence of his master, and has had nearly everything his own way in the matter of appointments. The delays and conciliations that have so often disgusted the friends of the President are supposed to have been the result of Mr. Seward's unwise counsels. Mr. Johnson now, perhaps, sees his mistakes, and is anxious, even at the eleventh hour, to remedy them by something like decision of character and promptness of action. It is said that he has resolved to request Mr. Seward to resign, in a note of somewhat equal politeness and brevity to that delivered to Secretary Stanton. Should this be true—and I do not pretend it is, for I cannot make the statement on authority—it is believed Mr. Adams will be recalled from England, and offered the portfolio of Secretary of State.

It is said, moreover, that Mr. Randall and Mr. McCulloch are not altogether to be depended upon in their fidelity to the Johnsonian policy. People say that the former contemplates resigning at an early day, and that he desires to do something that will enable him to regain the confidence of his party. As to Mr. McCulloch, there are many rumors, one being that the President believes his Secretary of the Treasury has brought discredit on the Administration by appointing improper men to office, and that his management of the national finances has not been all that was expected of him. The rumor as to the difficulty between the President and Mr. McCulloch places matters at such an extreme point as to mention the name of a probable successor, in the person of Moses Taylor, of New York.

Mr. Stanton's Reason for Refusing to Resign—Another Southern Rebellion to be Crushed Out.

It has been stated here on very good authority that one of the reasons which actuated Mr. Stanton when he refused to resign at the President's request, is that he received information of a scheme which it is said is on foot for arming military organizations in the late insurrectionary States, whose ultimate object is another assault upon the Government; and he has determined to remain at his post to thwart their designs. It is further said that one of the causes of the late rupture between the President and the Secretary of War was the refusal of Secretary Stanton to assign to a militia company of Maryland, composed mainly of returned Rebel officers and soldiers, a battery of light guns for which they had applied. The President is said to have directed him to furnish the battery, but that Mr. Stanton declined, and still refuses to do so.

The Alleged Plot of the Impeachment Conspirators.

The absorbing topic of conversation in this city at the present time is the development of the alleged plot to manufacture evidence against the President with a view of securing his impeachment. As might naturally be expected, public opinion is nearly equally divided as to the real object of the conspiracy, as well as to who are the real conspirators. Many persons, principally radicals, believe that the disclosures just made through the application of Conover for pardon are a part of the operations of a plot between the President and certain of his friends, with Dunham and his satellites, to create a revulsion of feeling in regard to impeachment, to bring contempt upon the efforts of the leaders of that movement, and in all probability work very beneficially upon the next Presidential election. They say they cannot believe that a politician so shrewd and crafty as Ben Butler would ever be guilty of so egregious a blunder as to compromise himself by plotting in company with a criminal convicted of perjury, to concoct false evidence against the President of the United States. These people are confident that a few days will suffice to clear up these charges against Ashley, Butler & Co., when the true character of the plot will be made manifest. On the other hand, the number of those who entertain no doubt whatever of the genuineness of the revelations is very large, and it is claimed by them that a few days, instead of revealing a conservative plot, will lay before the country developments still more startling than any hitherto.—*N. Y. Herald.*

DISASTER TO THE GULF CABLE.

Parting of the Cable Near the Buoys Twenty Miles from Key West—Two Days' Unsuccessful Grappling for the Lost End.

KEY WEST, August 9, via Lake City, August 11.—We left Cuba paying out the cable on the evening of the 6th inst., and arrived at the twenty mile buoys off Key West in twenty hours, and while drawing in slack to make the shore, on the evening of the 7th, the cable parted half a mile from the ship, in a hundred and thirty fathoms of water. We have been grappling for the cable for two days, but have thus far been unsuccessful. One hundred and twenty-seven miles of cable have been used in crossing the Gulf, on account of the currents drifting the Narva to the eastward of her course. We may grapple the cable to-morrow, and it may take a month. The United States steamship Tahoma left yesterday for New York, having been relieved by the Lenapee, which will render the Narva all assistance required.

YACHTING.

Running of the Ocean Sweepstakes—The Palmer the Winner—The Squadron to Disband in a Day or Two.

NEWPORT, R. I., August 10.—The grand ocean sweepstakes, open to all yachts belonging to the New York Yacht Club, for a service of plate presented by the Commodore of the squadron, came off here to-day. The course was from the lightboat at Brenton's Reef, in line with Beaver Tail light, to a stakeboat anchored about one mile east by north from the lighthouse on Sandy Point, Block Island. The distance was forty miles. With the exception of the Alice, Phantom, and Fleur de Lis, all the yachts were entered. It blew a full sail breeze from the southwest. The start was a very good one. The winner of the regatta is the schooner Palmer, owned by Captain R. F. Lopez, who passed over the course in five hours and seven minutes. The Sappho, Idler, Rambler, Fleetwing, and Dauntless followed in quick succession. The Maggie, Eva, and Nautilus did not sail the entire distance.

The squadron will disband here or at New Bedford within a day or two.

EUROPE.

THE LONDON TIMES.

Claim of Joint Proprietorship in the Newspaper.

COURT OF CHANCERY, LONDON, July 27.—Before the Lord Chancellor.—Platt vs. Walter—Walter vs. Platt.—This part heard appeal from Vice Chancellor Stuart, which was commenced some time back before the Lord Chancellor and the late Lord Justice Turner, was then proceeded with. The first bill was filed by Messrs. Platt, who are part proprietors of the *Evening Mail*, to obtain a declaration that the proprietors of the *Evening Mail* were entitled to the use of the matter and types of the *Times*. The plaintiffs derived their title under a purchase in 1820 from William Walter, a son of Mr. Walter, who founded the *Times* in 1788 and the *Evening Mail* in 1790, since which time, until the year 1864, the practice had been to make up the *Evening Mail* out of the preceding issues of the *Times*. There was no agreement in writing which touched on the question; so that the point mainly depended upon usage. The bill also asked for a dissolution of partnership. In the second suit Mr. Walter had filed a bill against Messrs. Platt and the other proprietors of the *Evening Mail* (of which Mr. Walter was one), praying for a dissolution and an account of the partnership, and that the affairs and business of the partnership might be wound up under the direction of the Court.

The Vice Chancellor was of opinion that the plaintiffs, Messrs. Platt, had failed in making out anything more than a license to use the matter and types of the *Times*, and his Honor therefore dismissed their bill, except so far as it sought a dissolution of partnership, and made a decree for dissolution in both suits. From this decision the Messrs. Platt appealed. The case was not concluded.

MAXIMILIAN'S DEATH.

No Written Confirmation of His Execution.

From the Memorial Diplomatique, July 30.

As we cannot with propriety publish the name of the writer of the letter given below, we think it our duty to retain the original, in order, if necessary, to prove that we have conned ourselves to printing it word for word. The missive in question runs thus:—

I beg you will be good enough to announce the following facts, which are incontestably authentic, and in case of need I can further furnish official evidence of my assertion. M. Barandiarin, Mexican Minister to Vienna, has had several interviews with Baron de Beust, and with the Under Secretary of State, Baron de Meysenburg, relative to the frightful intelligence of the execution of the Emperor Maximilian. From these conversations, which took place on the 19th, 20th, and 21st July, it appears that the Government has not received any official written despatch confirming the news of the sanguinary catastrophe. The last communication from Baron de Wydenbruck, Minister of Austria at Washington, bears date the 30th of June, and was written on receiving the intelligence forwarded through New Orleans.

However, the Baron gives not the slightest detail respecting the execution, nor has he given any since. Captain Oraber, commanding the Austrian frigate before Vera Cruz, who is stated to be the forwarder of the telegram addressed to Washington, has sent neither courier nor written despatch. The Austrian Government is, therefore, entirely without written judicial proofs of the death of the Emperor of Mexico, and the English Government and that of the United States are in a similar position. This it is that explains the course taken by Lord Derby in begging Lord Redcliffe to withdraw his motion for an address of condolence to the Queen. I have the honor, etc.

After reading this letter the presumption appears to be that the absence of official information respecting the tragic end of the Emperor Maximilian is the reason why this painful event has not yet been made known to the Empress Carlotta.

Carlotta Said to Have Been Poisoned in Mexico.

From the Memorial Diplomatique, July 30.

If we can trust a letter from Trieste, written by a person worthy of confidence, the suspicion that the Empress Carlotta had been poisoned before returning to Europe no longer appears to be a mere hazard. The practical eye of so able a practitioner as Dr. Bulkens was struck with the abnormal symptoms of the august patient.

However violent and painful may have been the emotions which the Empress has experienced since her departure from Mexico, they could not, according to the laws of pathology, be the only cause of the mental exaltations and moral prostrations which alternately succeed each other, and seem to defy the resources of science. It is certain that in the month of July, 1866, her Majesty, after having embarked at Vera Cruz, was seized with a sleeplessness occasioned by a flow of blood to the head, and which continued during the whole voyage. Since then symptoms have been constantly remarked indicating a profound alteration in the blood, which, from her Majesty's youth and robust constitution, cannot possibly be explained otherwise than by the pernicious action of a physical agent. Everything therefore tends to the belief that some subtle poison had been administered to the Empress by the traitors by whom the Court of Chapultepec was only too closely surrounded, and that her Majesty in leaving Mexico carried with her the germ of the frightful malady which broke out on the 4th of October following at Rome. In fact a few days after the departure of the Empress certain American journals, probably initiated into the terrible mystery, pretended that during the transit from Mexico to the port of embarkation her Majesty had given manifest signs of mental alienation; that news, then premature, was to be verified a few months later. The Empress herself instinctively suspected the truth; for as soon as her mental faculties began to be troubled she was beset with the idea that she had been poisoned, and she still remains under the influence of that conviction.

Our correspondent terminates his letter by announcing that the royal patient is going to be submitted to a treatment calculated at the same time to calm her mind and neutralize the effects of the alteration of her blood; and if, as Dr. Bulkens hopes, this treatment succeeds, a cure, slow without doubt, is still possible.

EUGENIE AT SEA.

Her Majesty's Visit to the War Ships at Cherbourg.

From Galignani's Messenger, July 30.

The Empress arrived at two o'clock on Saturday at Cherbourg from Brest in the imperial yacht, and was saluted by the forts and vessels in the harbor. Her Majesty shortly after went to visit the iron-clad ship of the line Magenta, and afterwards the American frigate Franklin. Admiral Farragut was not on board, having left in the morning for Paris.

The Empress afterwards went to the military port and distributed some decorations.

In the evening a dinner of twenty covers took place on board the Reine Hortense, followed by a reception and concert on board the Magenta. Her Majesty afterwards returned to the imperial yacht, which left yesterday morning for Havre, which port the Empress reached in the evening. Her Majesty, after a short delay, left by special train, passing through Rouen by the station of the Rue Verte at half-past 9, and arriving at the Tuileries towards 1 in the morning.

THE PRINCE IMPERIAL.

The Heir Apparent in Convalescence.

From Galignani's Messenger, July 30.

A letter from Luchon has the following:—"The health of the Prince Imperial of France leaves nothing to be desired. The waters of this place have produced a most marvellous effect. His Imperial Highness makes excursions daily, accompanied by General Frossard, his governor; the Marquis d'Espeuilles, aid-de-camp; and Dr. Barthez. He will return to Paris about the 4th of August. The guides of Luchon, some short time back, learning that the Prince was soon to commence riding excursions, presented him with a whip of honor. These men have an incredible address in the use of their whips. Under the balcony of the Prince Imperial one of them left the ranks and beat a hunting call. The rest immediately answered, and so admirably together as to produce the strangest effect. The Prince was delighted, and did not conceal the pleasure he experienced from this novel spectacle. He asked twice that the *coriere* should file off before him and repeat the performance."

THE ROMAN CHURCH.

Pope Pius the Ninth to the Catholics of England and Scotland.

The Pope has forwarded the following answer to the address sent him by the Catholics of England and Scotland during the Convocation in Rome:—

Beloved Sons:—Health and Apostolical benediction. We congratulate you, beloved sons, that you show yourselves true offspring of saints. Proof of this is that grateful remembrance with which you foster the blessing of the faith once carried from this Roman chair to your island, and of late restored and increased. Proof, too, of that holy transport with which you commemorate the constancy of your fathers and their sufferings for the Catholic faith. Proof, again, of that unquestioning obedience to this Holy See, whose primacy of honor and jurisdiction you assert; whose doctrine you declare that you venerate and embrace with your whole heart; whose civil rights you hold sacred and necessary unto the free government of the Church; to which, in fine, you acknowledge yourself most devoted, and promise a better and perpetual adherence. And, indeed, you could put forth nothing more excellent than these duties, which are the signal approval of your faith, and nothing to us more agreeable, to whom they give the greatest delight, because we desire nothing more than that all should have one soul, one heart—all be one with us, so that we all may be one in Christ.

United with this Holy See, your fathers fought, and suffering with fortitude the loss of goods, imprisonment, torture and death, handed down to you the faith which they had received whole and entire and sealed with their blood. And you, closely treading in these noble footsteps up to this time, have sustained, together with us, a more perilous, though it may be not so ferocious a form of conflict; but it was with the assurance that so long as you were fixed in this rock, against which the gates of hell shall not prevail, victory must be with you. Go on, then, ever in this way the more firmly; proceed together with us to contend by the arms of justice against the haters of religion and truth; endeavor yet more studiously to propitiate God by your zeal and works of mercy, in which He takes most delight; persevere in prayer, and, acquitting yourselves as men, wait for the Lord, who, at length prevailed upon by entreaty, will scatter the darkness of errors, still disturbances, and, without doubt, restore the reign of justice and peace. We augur for you the joy of this result, and the abundance of all heavenly graces, in token whereof, and in witness likewise of our paternal goodwill and kindly affection, we most lovingly impart to all of you, and to the whole of England, our Apostolic benediction.

Given at Rome, at St. Peter's, on the 10th day of July, 1867, of our Pontificate the twenty-second year. PIUS P. P. IX.

THE SOUTH.

TENNESSEE.

The State Militia to be Mustered Out—Negro Proscription Dying Out.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., August 10.—An order has been issued directing the muster out of all the State militia, excepting a few companies which remain in West Tennessee. This action, it is understood, is suggested by General Thomas, who is now on a tour through Tennessee.

Proscription against freedmen is gradually dying out, and there are now very few idle negroes in the State.

The radical press here is bitterly opposed to universal suffrage, and scouts the advice of New York papers on that subject.

ALABAMA.

Arrest of Citizens for Flogging Negroes—The Conservative Convention.

MONTGOMERY, Ala., August 10.—Three citizens of Monroe county arrived here yesterday under arrest, charged with flogging a freedman. They will be tried by a military commission. The conservative Union meeting to-day appointed an executive committee to select delegates to the Conservative Convention of September 4. The meeting was very small, the freedmen not participating.

SOUTH CAROLINA.

Protest Against the Appointment of Governor Aiken to any Office of Honor or Trust—Congratulation over the Radical Triumph in Tennessee.

CHARLESTON, S. C., August 11.—A committee appointed at a Republican meeting have addressed a letter to General Sickles protesting against the appointment and retention of ex-Governor Aiken as a register of voters, stating that, in their opinion, he is ineligible to any position of honor, profit, or trust, having aided the Rebellion by contributing, through the blockade, ammunition and guns to the Confederate States, and having received and entertained during the war, at his residence in this city, Jeff. Davis. The meeting also adopted resolutions congratulatory of the Republican triumph in Tennessee.

RICHMOND.

The ex-Federal Soldiers' Convention.

RICHMOND, August 10.—This evening a meeting of ex-Federal officers was held in the Ballard House, for the purpose of taking measures to call a State Convention. An address was read by Surgeon Mansfield strongly denunciatory of the late proceedings in convention; after which a preamble and resolutions were offered; but on motion it was decided to lay them on the table until the meeting had formed a proper organization, framed a constitution and by-laws, and were in a position to issue an address to the people of Virginia. A committee of five was appointed to draw up a constitution, but owing to the lateness of the hour it was decided to adjourn till Tuesday next, when the committee will furnish their report.

Suicide in Rome, Ga.

CINCINNATI, August 10.—L. C. Johnson, son of a former Governor of South Carolina, committed suicide last Thursday at Rome, Ga.

New Southern Railway.

CINCINNATI, August 10.—The Nashville and Northwestern Railroad has been completed to Paducah, and trains will commence running to Memphis on the 22d inst. This new connection saves five hours between Nashville and Memphis.

The Position of Ex-Senator Harris.

To the Editor of The Evening Journal.

SIR:—My attention has been called to what purports to be a letter written by me—though signed "Ira E. Harris"—and published in the New York *Herald* of this morning. No such letter was ever written by me, or by my authority. I have not been in the city of New York since the 13th of July, nor have I seen the *Herald's* article headed "The New Crisis." I have no knowledge of its contents. The fabrication imputes to me sentiments which I do not entertain. I am earnestly in favor of the Congressional policy of Reconstruction. I believe it right to enfranchise the negro. Nor are the statements of a personal character attributed to me any nearer the truth. My two sons served "under the Union flag," but neither of them has fallen. Nor is it true that I have purchased a plantation in Alabama, or that I contemplate removal thither. In short, I pronounce the publication a forgery—false both in its statements of facts and in the opinions it ascribes to me. You will oblige me by the publication of this note. IRA HARRIS.

Albany, August 10, 1867.

Gen. Steedman to be Secretary of War.

NEW ORLEANS, Aug. 11.—President Johnson has tendered to Gen. Steedman the position of Secretary of War. Gen. Steedman left last night for Washington.

SECOND EDITION

FROM EUROPE THIS P. M.

Financial and Commercial Report to Noon.

By the Atlantic Cable.

LONDON, August 12—Noon.—Consols and Five-twenty bonds are firmer; Consols at 94⅞; United States 5-20s, 73⅝; Erie, 46; Illinois, 77½.

LIVERPOOL, August 12—Noon.—The Cotton market is firmer, and there is more doing. The sales will probably amount to 13,000 bales, but the quotations are unchanged.

The weather here is very favorable for the crops. Breadstuffs, provisions, and produce unchanged.

ANTWERP, August 12—Noon.—The market for Petroleum is unchanged.

Two o'clock Market Report.

LONDON, August 12—2 P. M.—Consols, 94⅞; Five-twenties, 73⅝; Illinois Central, 77½; Erie, 46.

LIVERPOOL, August 12—2 P. M.—Breadstuffs unchanged. Cotton advanced to 10¼d. Pork declined to 75s. 6d. Beef declined to 11s. Medium Rosin declined to 11s. Linseed cakes advanced to £10 5s. Other articles unchanged.

The Case of Lawyer Bradley.

WASHINGTON, August 12.—Pursuant to notice, a meeting of the members of the Bar was held this morning in the Criminal Court-room, of the City Hall, to consider the order of Judge Fisher dismissing Mr. Joseph H. Bradley, Sr., from the roll of attorneys.

Mr. Merrick called the meeting to order, and upon his motion, Mr. W. D. Davidge was called to the chair, and Mr. T. Carter Marbury appointed Secretary.

The chair stated that all present knew the object of the meeting, and he was ready to receive any proposition.

Mr. Ashford said all knew why they had convened. It had somehow got abroad that this meeting was called in hostility to the Court. He was not authorized to speak for his brethren of the bar, but for himself he would say he did not come here in any spirit of hostility. The subject that had called them together was one of great delicacy, and should be approached with care. It is the duty of the bar to support, protect, and defend the dignity of the Court, and he for one would never be found participating in any meeting hostile to the bench.

As expressive of his views he submitted the following proposition:—

"It is due alike to the Bench and the Bar, the dignity, independence, and honor of which we should watch with care, and labor to preserve, that the facts and circumstances which led to the action of Judge Fisher in ordering the name of Joseph H. Bradley, Sr. to be stricken from the roll of attorneys, should be fully stripped, and inasmuch as the action of the Judge has left the Bar uninformed as to the facts and circumstances inducing such action on his part, the importance of the subject demands that we should not proceed hastily or under the influence of any personal or partisan prejudice, the judgment pronounced should not commend itself to all men of correct principles and well-balanced minds, therefore be it

Resolved, That —— gentlemen be and they are hereby appointed a committee to inquire into and ascertain the facts and circumstances of the disagreement between Judge Fisher and Mr. Bradley, arising in the course of the trial of John H. Surratt, and upon which Judge Fisher passed the order dismissing Mr. Bradley, and that they report the same, together with such recommendation as they may deem advisable, to the bar, at a meeting to be held on the —— day of ——, 1867.

Resolved, That the meeting do now adjourn to the said ——, day of ——, 1867, at 12 M.

On motion of Mr. Merrick, the first blank was filled by inserting seven members, and the second and third blank by inserting the first Tuesday in September.

The chair appointed Messrs. P. R. Fendall, John C. Kennedy, J. J. Combs, A. M. H. Philips, Enoch Totten, Walter S. Cox, and S. D. McPherson, as the committee of seven, and subsequently Mr. Davidge was added to the committee and made the chairman. The meeting then adjourned.

It is proper to say with reference to the above meeting that the members of the bar this morning applied to Judge Carter for the use of the court room, when he stated that the room could not be used if the meeting was to be held in a spirit of hostility to the Court, but if it was to be held with a view of explanation and reconciliation, he would permit its use.

The court room was crowded with spectators during the proceedings of the meeting.

From Fortress Monroe.

FORTRESS MONROE, August 10.—The Bellingbrook Fire Company, of Petersburg, Va., have been visiting the Fire Department of Norfolk, and partaking of the hospitalities tendered them by the citizens generally. To-day the whole Department turned out, headed by the band of the United States ship New Hampshire, and escorted their guests to Portsmouth, where the usual interchange of civilities also occurred. They embarked this afternoon on the train for their homes.

Intelligence received from Hyde county, N. C., states that the corn crops have been entirely destroyed. The floods of July completely devastated them, and now, beyond roasting ears, the entire yield will be insignificant.

Hyde county lies upon Lake Mattamusket, which, being fed by the rains altogether, is consequently fresh water. The lands are of rich alluvial soil, and are drained into the lake on one side, and by Pamlico Sound on the other; but being almost level, and the depression barely appreciable, they are always subject to overflow. This unfortunately occurred this season, and the farmers and planters who expected to reap large crops are doomed to a sad disappointment.

Governor Pierpont addresses the citizens of Norfolk this evening on political questions, and on Monday visits Suffolk with the same intention, returning to Richmond on Tuesday.

The bark Trincion, from Rio, sailed to-night for New York; and the schooner Virginia, from Norfolk for Denmark, with stores.

Ship News.

FORTRESS MONROE, August 12.—Arrived, ship David Stuart, Valparaiso, with 3000 bushels of wheat for order; the brig Leander, from Baltimore for Nassau, was boarded yesterday outside the Capes, by the revenue cutter, and towed into the bay. On July 30 she experienced a heavy gale, losing spars, sails, etc.

She reports speaking schooner Pilot's Bride, from Havana for New York, with the American consul as a passenger on board.

Markets by Telegraph.

NEW YORK, August 12.—Stocks strong. Chicago and Rock Island, 103½; Reading, 105¼; Canton Company, 49¾; Erie, 70⅝; Cleveland and Toledo, 93½; Cleveland and Pittsburg, 94¼; Pittsburg and Fort Wayne, 106⅞; Michigan Central, 110; Michigan Southern, 81¾; New York Central, 104⅞; Illinois Central, 119; Cumberland preferred, 36; Virginia 6s, 56; Missouri 6s, 103; Hudson River, 119; United States Five-twenties, 1862, 113½; do. of 1864, 110½; do. of 1865, 108⅜; do. new issue, 108⅜; Ten-forties, 102⅝; Seven-thirties, first issue, 107⅜; all others, 107⅜. Money, 4@5 per cent. Sterling, 9⅝; sight, 10. Gold, 140¾.

THE CABLE OF 1866.

Situation of the Break Examined.

HEART'S CONTENT, Newfoundland, August 10.—The English surveying steamer Gulnare has returned to St. Johns, after an examination of the locality in which the recent break in the Atlantic cable of 1866 occurred.

Captain Kerr, of the Gulnare, reports that he examined the position of the cable break, and placed two buoys on a bank which is three miles in diameter and in from forty to fifty fathoms of water.

The bank is in latitude 48·26 and longitude 51·39. The bottom rises gradually to it from one hundred fathoms fifteen miles north and east, and from ninety fathoms the same distance west.

There were no icebergs seen. All well.

OBITUARY.

Ira Aldridge, the Negro Tragedian.

A cable despatch announces the death of Ira Aldridge, the colored tragedian, while on a starring tour in Poland. Aldridge, whose real name is said to have been Hewlet, was born in a village called Belair, near Baltimore, Maryland, about 1810, and was apprenticed to a ship carpenter, learning his trade in the same yard with Molyneux, the notorious negro pugilist and prize fighter. From association with the German population, which is very large on the western shore of Maryland, he learned to speak the German language familiarly, and also picked up a degree of education rarely obtained by those of African descent. When Edmund Kean was in the United States after the troubles that occurred during 1825, in consequence of the Cox difficulties, Aldridge became his personal attendant, and is said to have accompanied him to England, where a natural talent for the stage was cultivated. He returned to the United States after a short absence, and sometime subsequent to 1830 appeared at Baltimore, where he appears not to have been successful. Returning a short time thereafter to England, he began his career in some of the minor theatres of London, and then went to the provinces, drawing large houses. At Belfast, in Ireland, he played "Othello" to Kean's "Iago," and also "Orozembo" to the same artist's "Alban." He thence proceeded to the continent, appearing in most of the leading cities and personating characters of every style and nationality, and frequently receiving substantial tokens of approbation. The King of Prussia, at Berlin, wrote him an autograph letter, accompanying the first-class medal of art and science. The Emperor of Austria conferred on him the Grand Cross of Leopold, and at Berne he received the medal of merit in the shape of a magnificent Maltese cross. In Germany, Aldridge was looked on as performing the Shakespearian characters with marked ability; but in England he has not appeared in any of Shakespeare's plays, except *Othello* and the *Merchant of Venice*. In "Zanga," "Orozembo," "Rolla," "Hugo" (in the *Padlock*), and other characters, the physiognomy of which suited his color, he is thought to have displayed rare excellence. After returning from his continental tour, Aldridge appeared at Covent Garden in 1857, and after the engagement at the Brittannia was about to visit Sweden. A few years since a law procedure affecting his domestic relations (his wife being a white woman) attracted much attention in London. Aldridge's decorations prove him to have been reigning sovereign of Saxe Meiningen, and brother of the late Queen Adelaide, of England; member of the Prussian Academy of Arts and Sciences, and holder of the society's large gold medal (first class), presented by his Majesty Frederick William IV, at Berlin, January, 1853; member of the Imperial and Archducal Institution of "Our Lady of the Manger;" member of the Russian Hof Versamlung of Riga; and honorary member of the Imperial Academy of Beaux Arts and Science of St. Peterburg, and holder of the Imperial Jubilee Medal, &c.

Aldridge is described as being a full-blooded negro, with crinkly wool, flat nose, thick lips, and skin of the blackest hue. He had been engaged to appear at the Academy of Music in this city next month, and public expectation was on tip-toe to witness his acting. Had he lived to appear here, he doubtless would have created a profound sensation among our theatre-goers, and the novelty of the engagement would most likely have attracted many persons who are not *habitues* of the theatre.—*N. Y. World.*

FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

OFFICE OF THE EVENING TELEGRAPH,
Monday, August 12, 1867.

The Stock Market opened very dull this morning, but prices were without any material change. Government bonds continue in steady demand. 10 40s sold at 103, a slight advance. 107¾@107⅞ was bid for June and August 7-30s; 113⅜ for 1862 5-20s; 110 for 1864 5-20s; 110⅜ for 1865 5-20s; and 108⅜ for 1865 5-20s. City loans were also in demand. The new issue sold at 101¼@101½, a slight advance; and old do. at 97, no change.

Railroad shares were inactive. Reading sold at 52½, no change; 127½ was bid for Camden and Amboy; 53¼ for Pennsylvania; 27½ for Little Schuylkill; 57 for Minehill; 35 for North Pennsylvania; 58¼ for Lehigh Valley; 28½ for Catawissa preferred; 27 for Philadelphia and Erie; and 45 for Northern Central.

In City Passenger Railroad shares there was more doing. Hestonville sold at 13½; West Philadelphia at 65; Chestnut and Walnut at 46; and Second and Third at 79½. 62 was bid for Tenth and Eleventh; 18½ for Thirteenth and Fifteenth; 29 for Spruce and Pine; 30 for Green and Coates; 26 for Girard College; and 35 for Union.

Bank shares were in good demand for investment at full prices. North America sold at 230; 107 was bid for Seventh National; 32 for Mechanics'; 110 for Southwark; 58 for Penn Township; 59 for Girard; 32 for Manufacturers'; 70 for City; and 45 for Consolidation.

Canal shares were dull. 46 was bid for Lehigh Navigation; 16 for Susquehanna Canal; and 19 for Schuylkill Navigation common.

Quotations of Gold—10½ A. M., 140¼; 11 A. M., 140⅜; 12 M., 140½; 1 P. M., 140¼, an advance of ⅛ on the closing price Saturday evening.

—The New York *Herald* this morning says:—

"Money continues extremely easy, and so long as borrowers in good credit can supply their wants at 6@6 per cent., much lower prices cannot be expected; but it must be remembered that the demand for stocks is purely speculative, and that most of the bulls are loaded up with them. Moreover, the opinion of the street is divided as to the future course of prices, and it is therefore more difficult to propose a rise than it was when the bulls held undisputed sway a fortnight ago. Furthermore, there is an absence of sufficient outside support to exert a material influence over prices, and hence we have what is known as a brokers' market. With an active money market it would decline heavily, but monetary ease sustains it, and its tendency is strongly reactionary after every fall. Nevertheless, it is dangerous to buy stocks at the current quotations, and we advise all who are out of the market to remain out of it for to enter it is to touch pitch. How long money will remain cheap and abundant is uncertain, but there are as yet no signs of increased activity, and the statement of the city banks for the week will show no important changes. There is no way of employing large sums on loan except on the Stock Exchange. The supply of commercial paper is very light, and the best grade is quoted at 6@7 ⅌ cent."

—Of the grain trade of the lake ports the Toledo *Blade* remarks:—"The early shipments of wheat from this port created quite a *furore* among Eastern millers, and the rapidity with which orders have since arrived betoken a very active trade during the fall. The quality of the grain is the best ever shipped from the West, and not a particle inferior to the best ever grown on the continent; in fact, it could not be better. The splendid quality, together with the prolific yield through the country tributary to Toledo, will make this a favorite point with Eastern buyers, and this city will, to a great extent, monopolize the trade in winter wheat for the next twelve months at least."

—At a meeting of the Buffalo Board of Trade on Wednesday, a plan providing greater security for the buyer and seller of grain was presented. It was as follows:—

The Committee appointed to mature and report a plan for greater security to the seller, beg leave to say that they have given the matter practical consideration, and have had the help of suggestions from different members of the Board. They first sought to devise a plan which should prevent the making of bills of lading by forwarders, except as sellers might direct; but they find no way to do this except by so cumbrous a system that it would probably be followed only so long as such excitement as has grown out of a recent transaction may last. They would at once have recommended the adoption of the Chicago system, but the fact that we have no inspection here that would protect the buyer stood in the way. They have finally settled upon what will protect the buyer as effectually as inspection. Objections can be made to this plan, of course—they can be made to any plan—but they believe that their plan will secure both buyer and seller in their rights and will be so simple and easy in working that all will be pleased with it on trial.

Resolved, That all deliveries of grain shall be made by certified order on the elevator, or by order on vessel, accepted by master, and said grain shall be paid for when thus delivered, by certified check or currency, and seller shall be entitled to make delivery.

Resolved, That the seller shall make good his sample—that is, he shall pay any difference that shall be shown between the sample he has sold by and the grain delivered.

Resolved, That when grain is bought for shipment, the buyer shall have twenty-four hours to get it on board, and when bought for holding he shall have twenty-four hours to examine at the elevator; if, when he has bought for shipment or holding, he shall, within the time above specified, claim difference, and if he and the seller fail to agree, such difference shall be decided by a board of competent men, consisting of three, appointed by this Board for such purpose.

Resolved, That —— be such committee to determine differences in value, and their fees in every case where they act shall be $2 each to those who act, to be paid by parties in fault.

PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES TO-DAY
Reported by Dehaven & Bro., No. 40 S. Third street

BEFORE BOARDS.

$3000 City 6s, New..... 101¼

FIRST BOARD.

$600 City 6s, N.sev cf..101¼
$100 do. New.....101⅜
$800 do. New.....101⅜
$200 do. New.....101⅜
$1500 do. New.....101⅜
$1500 do. New.....101⅜
$200 do...Old....c. 97
$100 do. Old....c. 97
$500 U S 10-40s..cp...c.103
$1000 Pa R 2 m 6s..... 94¼
15 sh Read R..... 53½
100 sh N Y & Mid..... 5
100 do..... 5
100 sh Hestonville..... 13⅝
100 do..... 13¾

—Messrs. De Haven & Brother, No. 40 South Third street, report the following rates of exchange to-day at 1 P. M.:—U. S. 6s of 1881, 111¼@111½; do. 1862, 113¼@113½; do., 1864, 109½@110¼; do., 1865, 110¼@111⅛; do., 1865, new, 108⅝@109; do., 1867, new, 108⅝@109; do 5s, 10-40s, 102⅝@102¾; do. 7-30s, Aug., 107⅛@108; do., June, 107⅛@107⅜; do., July, 107⅛@107⅜; Compound Interest Notes, June, 1864, 119·40; do., July, 1864, 119·40; do. August, 1864, 119¼@119½; do., October, 1864, 118¼@118⅜; do., December, 1864, 117¼@117⅜; do., May, 1865, 116⅛@117⅛; do., Aug., 1865, 115¼@116⅛; do., September, 1865, 115¼@115⅝; do. October, 1865, 114⅞@115⅛; Gold, 140½@140⅝. Silver, 133@134.

—Messrs. William Painter & Co., bankers, No. 36 S. Third street, report the following rates of exchange to-day at 12½ o'clock:—U. S. 6s, 1881, 111⅛@111½; U. S. 5-20s, 1862, 113¾@113⅞; do., 1864, 109⅝@110⅛; do., 1865, 110⅛@110⅜; do. new, 108⅜@109; 5s, 10-40s, 102⅛@102½; U. S. 7·30s, 1st series, 107⅝@108; do., 2d series, 107⅝@107⅞; 3d series, 107⅝@107⅞; Compound Interest Notes, December, 1864, 117½.

—Messrs. Jay Cooke & Co. quote Government securities, etc., as follows:—U. S. 6s of 1881, 111¼@111½; old 5-20s, 113⅛@113⅜; 5-20s, 1864, 110@110¼; do., 1865, 110⅛@110⅜; do., July, 1865, 108⅜@108⅝; do., 1867, 108⅛@108⅜; 10-40s, 102⅞@103⅛; 7·30s, Aug., 107⅛@108; do., June, 107⅛@107⅜; do., July, 107⅛@107⅜. Gold, 140⅛@140⅜.

Philadelphia Trade Report.

MONDAY, August 12.—There is a limited inquiry for Flour from the home consumers, and prices of fresh ground and old wheat extra family are well maintained. Sales of a few hundred barrels at $7·75@8·25 for superfine; $8·50@11 for old and new wheat extra; $10@11·50 for Northwestern extra family; $10@12·50 for Pennsylvania and Ohio do. do.; and $12@14 50 for new wheat do. do., and fancy. Rye Flour is dull; we quote at $7 75@8·25. Nothing doing in Corn Meal.

There is not much activity in the Wheat Market, but prices remain without change. Sales of new Southern and Pennsylvania red at $2·25@2·35. Rye is held at $1·30@1·40 for new Southern and Pennsylvania, and $1 40@1·45 for old Pennsylvania. Corn—The offerings are small and the demand moderate. Sales of 2500 bushels yellow at $1·20@1·22, and 4000 bushels yellow Western mixed at $1·16@1·18. Oats remain without change. Sales of new Southern at 74@75 cents, and old Pennsylvania at 90 cents.

The last sale of No. 1 Quercitron Bark was at $42 ⅌ ton.

Whisky—Common is offered at 25@30 cents ⅌ gallon, in bond.

Philadelphia Cattle Market.

MONDAY, August 12.—The Cattle Market was moderately active this week; but prices were unsettled and lower; about 2500 head arrived and sold at from 16@17c. for extra, 14@15c. for fair to good, and 10@13c. ⅌ lb. for common, as to quality. The following are the particulars of the sales:—

173 head Owen Smith, Western, 14@16½.
42 " A. Christy & Bro., Western, 6@8½ gross.
79 " P. McFillen, Western, 8@9, gross.
133 " P. Hathaway, Western, 7½@9½, gross.
160 " James Kirk, Chester co., 14½@16½.
97 " Jas. McFillen, Western, 8@8½, gross.
50 " E. S. McFillen, Western, 7@8, gross.
110 " Ullman & Bachman, Western, 15@17.
196 " M. Fuller & Co., Western, 7@9, gross.
200 " Mooney & Smith, Western, 15@17.
111 " T. Mooney & Bro., Western, 6½@8½, gr's.
60 " H. Chain, Pennsylvania, 7@8, gross.
54 " S. Frank, Western, 7@8½, gross.
65 " Frank & Shomberg, Western, 14@16.
80 " Hape & Co., Western, 14½@16.
107 " Levi & Co., Western, 7

SPIRIT OF THE PRESS.

EDITORIAL OPINIONS OF THE LEADING JOURNALS UPON CURRENT TOPICS—COMPILED EVERY DAY FOR THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.

An Experiment in Negro Republican Government—The New Constitution of Hayti.

From the Times.

There are few recent political papers of greater interest than the newly promulgated Constitution of the negro Republic of Hayti.

The document is neither a copy nor a travesty of any other national charter which takes a written form. It does not compare, in any way, with the Imperial burlesque decreed by Soulouque. It contrasts rather than admits of comparison with the narrow, exclusive, sectarian system which prevailed, more or less, for nine years under Geffrard's administration. That administration, if not the actual system of government itself, our Government went quite as far out of its way as was necessary to sustain in 1865. But for the moral support which Geffrard then received from us, his Government would unquestionably have been overthrown eighteen months sooner than it was.

After the close of our own civil war—in the summer of 1865—a deputation from the island was sent to this country expressly to represent what was then the rebel interests of the Haytien republic, contending against the usurpations of the President. One member of that deputation was an American missionary of the highest character—a member of one of the oldest Virginia families, who had volunteered thirty-five years ago as an evangelist among the Haytiens, and as a pastor to the American and English residents in one settlement. During the whole of that period the gentleman we refer to had stood steadily at his post; had mixed in none of the local party conflicts of Imperialists and Republicans; and had acquired no other interest than that of a philanthropic laborer in the field of enterprise upon which he had entered as a youth. His representations of the character of the Geffrard administration have proved to be perfectly truthful. His predictions of the fate which awaited the President himself have been realized.

The political crime which most directly caused the discomfiture of Geffrard was his indifference to the success of the Dominicans against Spain in the brief struggle of 1864. His readiness to enter into a Concordat with Rome was an evil omen for the supporters of religious toleration and freedom. His system of finance, adopted without any due regard to national obligations, was strongly opposed by every one belonging to what may be called the Liberal party. His approval of the disabilities imposed upon foreigners by his predecessor, and his desire to establish as nearly as might be negro ascendancy, pure and simple, in opposition to the mixed population, and to naturalized foreigners—his whole policy of late years, indeed, was such as to alienate from him the sympathy of liberal-minded men of all classes and creeds. Those who fought so stoutly for Dominican independence three years ago naturally distrusted him; and the effectual undermining of his Government was, in fact, his own particular work. He failed to comprehend the responsibilities of his position. His conduct was guided by no well-defined constitutional rule, and he was thrown aside for good.

It would be premature to augur for his successor a better and worthier career, or a more enviable repute. But the newly proclaimed Constitution of Hayti certainly indicates an aspiration among a considerable class, and *that* the most intelligent in the republic, for a stable Government, which, by its Constitution, at least, shall appeal to the respect and the confidence of liberal States generally.

The guarantee of the freedom of worship, and the freedom of the press; the provision for a system of free schools; the recognition of the right of public discussion; the assurance of protection to foreigners; the abolition of the death penalty for political offenses; the declared supremacy of the ordinary civil tribunals, over extraordinary commissions of whatever sort—are all the natural dictates of a liberal policy, and are more or less a guarantee for the establishment of a permanently free Government.

The more conservative features of the new Constitution serve rather to enhance than to detract from its strength and its real value as a fundamental national law. Where nine-tenths or more of the people are of one religion, there cannot be said to be religious intolerance in providing a State stipend for the ministers of that religion—any more than there is intolerance in Belgium, or in the new kingdom of Italy, or in France, or England, or Scotland, where religious endowments are a part of the national system. Even the limit set to the exercises of the franchise under the new Haytien Constitution ought to receive the thoughtful consideration of those who are struggling—as we are doing here, and as they are doing in England—to find some golden mean between a restricted and an unqualified suffrage. Under the provisos in the new franchise law, the citizen of Hayti, claiming the right to vote, must show that, besides being of legal age, he is either the owner of real estate, has been engaged in the cultivation of a farm, has a profession, is employed in the public service, or follows some industrial calling. Such limits to the exercise of the franchise here in New York would reduce the registered voters' list by ten odd thousand easily—all taken from that class of our population who cannot show that they follow any industrial calling whatever.

The liberal-conservative character of this Haytian instrument may be looked at in view of our own political position. We are about to introduce half a million of negro votes at a single sweep. We are about to introduce them, not as a distributed political force, but as a compact sectional power. The logic of their emancipation has forced the issue upon us, and it cannot be met by evasion or delay. The raw material will have to be used, and it is not improbable that we may gather experience of some value from these negro islanders. They have tried something approaching to universal suffrage, under conditions where they were entirely relieved from the restraints or the interference of a "superior" race. They have gone through a sufficient amount of domestic trouble for the last sixty years to have gathered some political knowledge; and their conclusions on the question of civil government must interest, if they do not instruct us. They have shown at least that they are not the inferiors of the mixed Castilian, Indian, and negro race in Mexico; and their constitutional project of free schools, freedom of worship, a qualified suffrage, and the recognition of the property rights of foreigners, if it indicates anything, indicates national progress, from the study of which communities of greater pretensions may usefully take lessons.

Men's Grandfathers.

From the Tribune.

Is there any such thing as pure narration in history? Does the world want it? or, wanting it, does it get it? There are many histories of England, but is there one—Whig, Tory, Protestant, or Catholic—which is not colored by the views of its writers? Hume, Macintosh, Fox, Macaulay—brilliant, learned, and entertaining as they are—are also respectively the advocates of parties and opinions. Gibbon cared less for the decline of Rome than for the downfall of Christianity. Annals and memoirs are no better, and are sometimes tainted by prejudice, or spoiled by errors of observation, or full of personal griefs. The infirmities of human action are complicated by the obliquities of human vision. It is a remarkable feature of modern letters that few great historical works have appeared in our day which have not been made the subject of fierce and prolonged controversy. Now it is the narrative which is brought to bar, and now the philosophy. As the historian approaches his own time, he is ambuscaded by the grandchildren of defunct heroes, watching lest their progenitors be deposed from their demi-divinity, and proved to have had their share of erroneous mortality. Mr. Bancroft is the last victim of this absurd and childish method of criticism. We have so long taken it for granted that all the men who figure in our Revolutionary period were utterly without fault, and incapable of being influenced by other than public and patriotic motives, that it seems like sacrilege to disturb such well-settled and orthodox notions. The answer is that human nature is always the same, and that men were quite as likely to be selfish, or prejudiced, or to have the usual assortment of faults, in 1776 as at the present time. If celebrated personages are to be taken upon trust or tradition, and canonized as soon as they are in their coffins, then what need have we of history at all? If it be worth while to make up any estimate of character, of what value, we may ask, is a false and perverted one? On the contrary, is not the value of all virtuous actions enhanced by the consciousness that those to whom they were attributed sometimes struggled with temptation and sometimes succumbed? Hamilton was by no means irreproachably moral, and himself confessed his fault in a pamphlet defending his public at the expense of his private character. Franklin, in his autobiography, admits his many lapses from the path of virtue with all the candor of Rousseau. These two men were among the greatest and most shining supporters of the Revolution. Does anybody think the worse of them for their candor? Of course, there is, for certain purposes, a well-defined line between History and Biography, but as Paley justly asks:—"What is public history but a register of the successes and disappointments, the vices, the follies, and the quarrels of those who engage in contentions for power?" So far as great men may well appear to have been truly unselfish and devoted, so far this somewhat cynical definition may be modified, but no further. Moreover, events are continually occurring which it is impossible to elucidate without the illustration of personal character. How is the history of the Federal and Democratic parties to be truthfully written without any reference to the quarrels of Adams and Jefferson? of Adams and Hamilton? of Adams and almost everybody else? The temper of the second President was generous; but his warmest admirer never claimed that he could keep it under control. In this respect he was the very opposite of Franklin, whose cool, half-cynical method of managing upon his own side a conversational controversy, often drove Mr. Adams into a passion which placed him at a disadvantage. We remember to have heard this infirmity of a great man candidly admitted by one of his descendants with a freedom which showed that he at least did not fear that a statement of such faults would substantially damage the fame of his illustrious ancestor. Other grandsons, it would seem, are more sensitive. Is this because other great men of the Revolution were purer, greater, more single-minded than the ardent orator, the profound statesman, and the accomplished scholar of Quincy? Indeed, we do not know how these touches of nature can fail to bring him nearer to his kind, and to strengthen their gratitude without materially diminishing their reverence. But while we may forgive, if there be anything to be forgiven, it is a virtual abdication of his office for the historian to forget. Whitewashing is no part of his business, and yet lately most historians seem to consider either that or its opposite to be the sole purpose of recording the past. There are perpetual motions for the setting aside of verdicts, and for the reversal of time-honored decisions. Peter the Great and Catharine have with much ado been cleaned and rendered presentable. That old beast, the father of Frederick the Great, under Mr. Carlyle's manipulations, turns out a virtuous and venerable character. Henry VIII got married exceedingly against his will, and cut off heads merely for the sake of the Protestant succession. Richard III was rather benevolent and soft hearted than otherwise. Elizabeth had none of the vices of her family, and in fact no vices at all. Mary, the Queen of Scots, was a matron of immaculate fame, and somewhat averse to the society of handsome men and melodious singers. Napoleon I was the kind, truth-telling gentleman exhibited in Mr. Abbott's "history"—not merely good, but a goody. At this rate, historical reading will have no more interest than the little biographies of the juvenile deceased which are compiled for the Sunday Schools.

We have no desire to engage in the controversies which Mr. Bancroft's volume has awakened, even if we had the requisite space, ability, and leisure. One thing, however, is judicially true. If the descendants of Joseph Reed, or of General Greene, or of any other Revolutionary character, are to claim any credit for the services of their ancestors, they must take whatever discredit may go along with it. We think none the worse of a man because his great-grandfather was hanged for horse-stealing; we think none the better of a man because his great-grandfather was a general in the Revolutionary army. We have never been informed that the laws which govern human nature were entirely suspended during the American Revolution, and that every man upon our side engaged in it was a perfect character except General Arnold. How its history is to be written without some faint allusion to the characters of the actors in it, we really do not know.

Stanton and Grant—The Radical Game.

From the Herald.

It is for "his virtues" that it is sought to drive Mr. Stanton out of the Cabinet, says a high radical authority; and it is for his virtues, of course, that the radicals desire he should hold on. It would be safe to go more into detail, and say that it is for one particular virtue that he is supposed to possess that the radicals desire that he should retain his place—the virtue, namely, of having that kind of left-handed wisdom and tact that by any and every means disposes of obnoxious candidates to public favor. Stanton is, in his present position, relied upon by his radical associates for the great duty of killing off General Grant, as in other days he killed off General McClellan. As the head of the War Department, it is supposed he may do great service in that direction. He may involve Grant in all sorts of politico-military complications, and put him in such false positions as to sadly compromise the great soldier in the eyes of the masses, and thus give the radical orators and writers some material to work on against that hitherto unassailable name. Grant's record is so clear, so plain, so direct a story of unselfish patriotism, that radicalism feels it has no chance against such a candidate; and it assigns to Stanton the especial duty to change all this, and involve the man of the people in the toils of intrigue. In the Cabinet, associated so directly with Grant in the work of reconstruction, Stanton, it is held, may accomplish this. Outside the Cabinet he, of course, could not. Hence it is a vital part of the radical programme that he should hold his place; hence even bitter personal hates are for the time laid aside, and radicals who love Stanton as little as they love Grant are willing to risk the Secretary's gaining great position in his party, for the mere hope that he will cripple the man who otherwise is beyond their reach.

This is no new business to Stanton. Corrupt intrigue, covered always by skilful simulation of bold and honest purpose, has been the common vein of his political life. Before he was in the Cabinet, Chase and his associates, desiring to manage matters in their own peculiar style, found Cameron in their way—a man who did not believe that to make Chase President should be the final object of all human endeavor. Cameron's place was important, as it had all the contracts; and the combination was made to drive Cameron out and put Stanton in, not forgetting to heap at the same time all possible odium on the retiring Secretary. Stanton once in, the vast patronage of the War Department was in the hands of the combination, and the case seemed clear. But a new danger arose. Generals began to fill a large place in the popular thought; successful soldiers attracted to themselves what was thought to be an undue proportion of attention; and Secretaries were in danger of dwindling out of sight. The problem for the conspirators then was how to carry on the war without letting any one general achieve such splendid triumphs as would make him the especial glory and favorite of the nation. The soldier who then loomed up with greatest promise was General McClellan. For the right kind of action in West Virginia he had been promoted to the command of the nation's best army, he had organized it with great success, and had taken it skilfully and with little loss to the immediate neighborhood of the enemy's capital. He was looked upon by the whole country as the man destined to close the war in a blaze of glory, and the case became desperate for the political conspirators in the Cabinet. To this soldier, therefore, Stanton resolutely applied his murderous memorable policy, determined to kill the soldier even though he killed the country. He broke that army into detachments, and paralyzed it by hampering the commander with all pitiful conditions. He succeeded in forcing the failure of that campaign, and there and elsewhere destroying the soldier, though by pushing away the success then within our grasp he caused the war to reach the proportions it did and piled up the great debt that now weighs upon us.

He succeeded against McClellan; he destroyed Buell in the West; he broke down successively every man that rose into prominence; he became the nightmare of the nation. But Grant rose from battle to battle in spite of his hindering policy—triumphing over Stanton, almost without knowing it, by plain honesty of purpose, as he did over the enemy by his straightforward fighting. Stanton found that he could not destroy Grant by the means that had been successful against others, and resorted to the characteristic plan of putting a spy in camp under the designation of an Assistant Secretary of War. It was the business of this pitiful fellow to foist himself upon the soldier at all times, to be present whenever there was company, to push his way in at meals, to listen at corners, and report all that might make capital against Grant. All in vain! Grant beat the enemy still, put down the Rebellion, and became the foremost man of the nation. But even then the game was not given up, and we have recently laid before the public facts in regard to another spy on Grant, a detective, employed, as stated, by a Massachusetts Congressman. But the Massachusetts Congressman in question is hand and glove with Stanton, and the game of one is the game of the other; both are lost if a case cannot be made against the great soldier before the time when the people will choose another President. And in this desperate position it is the last hope of the radicals, whether in the interest of Chase, Stanton, or some other, that Grant shall be killed off and ruined in popular esteem. Stanton is relied upon to do it. Hence he must hold on to his place by tooth and nail if need be, through thick and thin, in spite of all indignity and opprobrium.

The Close of the Surratt Trial.

From the World.

The termination of the Surratt case by non-agreement secures the same result to the prisoner as a verdict of acquittal, since he will not be tried again. That this trial has been long, costly, and abortive is no reason why it should not have taken place. Other trials are sometimes expensive and frequently result in acquittal. Criminal judicatories are not organized to convict, nor organized to acquit, but to do justice. A reasonable presumption of guilt justifies a trial. The chances of acquittal are the refuge of innocence against unjust accusations and undeserved punishment. But this trial of John Surratt was not prompted by the ordinary motives; it has not been conducted in the ordinary spirit of criminal jurisprudence; and is not therefore to be surrendered to oblivion with the apathy which usually follows a failure to convict.

What were its motives? Not to protect society against a repetition of the same crime by this individual, even supposing him guilty. He had left the country, and, if guilty, would never have returned. The life of no person in the United States was less secure for his being at large; nor would the Government of any foreign State have felt any apprehension from his presence in its territory. Neither was it the purpose of this trial to make an example to deter others from the commission of similar crimes. The assassination of President Lincoln had been so terribly expiated by the prompt execution of other alleged conspirators, that nothing could be added to the preventive terrors of punishment, even if a combination of circumstances like that which attended the assassination were ever likely to occur again.

The motive of this trial was not the vindication of justice, but the vindication of the Government and its famous Military Commission. The prisoner had not, therefore, the ordinary chances of a person on trial for his life. His acquittal would have been a condemnation of the Government. If this prisoner could be convicted by an ordinary court of justice, the impression meant to be given to the country was that the Military Commission, though perhaps irregular, had not violated substantial justice, since the result was precisely similar to what took place in an ordinary tribunal, in a case almost identical, and resting on much of the same evidence. The paramount object of this trial was the exculpation of the Government; the life of the prisoner was deemed necessary to the attainment of that object. A weak individual thus struggling for his life against a powerful Government bent on taking it as a means of rescuing itself from odium and infamy, was placed at a disadvantage never before encountered by a prisoner in this country in a court of justice. In the trial of Burr, the administration of Mr. Jefferson no doubt wished his conviction, but the judge was the political and personal enemy of the President, and his rulings were in favor of the prisoner. But Judge Fisher is a Republican, appointed by Mr. Lincoln. His rulings have been, throughout, most glaringly *against* the prisoner. The leading counsel for the prosecution, selected for his ability, and brought on from New York, is a gentleman who has been for years the closest and most intimate friend of Secretary Stanton, the most deeply concerned in the exculpation of the Military Commission. Such a selection may not have been indecorous; but it at least disclosed the great stake Mr. Stanton felt he had in the condemnation of the prisoner, and the consequent vindication of his illegal Military Commission. Mr. Stanton has not forgotten the arts of manipulating the telegraph which he practised during the war. Before the trial commenced, it was announced from Washington that Judge Pierrepont would not consent to conduct the case for the Government until he became convinced, by examination of the evidence, that the prisoner was undoubtedly guilty. This was a trick for causing the testimony to be read with jaundiced eyes; a trick for procuring a conviction in the public mind in advance of the trial. There was much similar trickery in the Court, calculated to impress the public with the idea that if the prisoner were not promptly condemned, it would be the fault of the jury. The resort to such devices proved, if not the consciousness of a weak cause, then most certainly an excessive and nervous solicitude.

After all, the trial has failed to accomplish its object. Instead of proving that a military tribunal is as safe a tribunal for persons accused as a jury, it proves the reverse. Here was substantially the same case, most of the same witnesses, substantially the same evidence, at least equal energy and ability on the part of the prosecution, and in one case the prisoners were promptly convicted, while in the other the jury seems likely to disagree, and the prisoner to escape with his life. It is clear, therefore, that Mrs. Surratt and the others had not the chances which the law would have given them. That being the case, no matter whether they were innocent or guilty, they were murdered. Any life taken without warrant of law is murder. If Jerry O'Brien had been strung up to a lamp-post by the officer who first arrested him, he would have met precisely the same fate that overtook him on Friday; but instead of an execution it would have been a murder. The policeman would have been tried and hung instead of the prisoner whom he had unlawfully despatched.

A jury is better for the public safety than summary executions by public officers, even though a jury may sometimes acquit the guilty. The reason is, that if officers are permitted to kill those who they may think deserve it, innocence has no safeguard. It is a less evil for society to be endangered by the occasional escape of a murderer, than for suspected innocence to be at the mercy of every officer of the law. No great harm will result from the escape of John H. Surratt, even if he is guilty; but a precedent, like that of the Military Commission, which enables the Government to kill whomsoever it may choose to consider guilty, puts the life of every person the Government hates at the mercy of its arbitrary will.

Will President Johnson Resign?

From the Leader.

We believe that as the President has reviewed the question of his resignation, it may be stated in this shape:—"I am legislatively rendered what a comic paper has pictured me—a mere figure-head to the ship of state. Constitutionally, I am its Captain. Practically, my crew has mutinied. One of my very messmates defies me at my own cabin table, and persistently refuses to accept my reckoning. The responsibility of safety or shipwreck is, nevertheless, nominally with me. Yet, in all truth, I have no control whatsoever. If I should wholly surrender the ship of state to the mutineers, a majority of the popular crew might be induced to at least save her from wreck."

Nor is this an overdrawn picture. The President is called Commander-in-Chief of the Army. Yet by radical law his orders are only made valid whenever the War Secretary countersigns them. Mr. Stanton refuses to do that. Not only does this subordinate defy the Commander-in-Chief, but the Generals of Divisions and Brigades imitate his demoralizing example. The obvious corollary of this situation is that the finances of the country are at the mercy of the Treasury Secretary if he chooses to be contumacious; and there is no Federal officer who is not practically independent of the Governmental head.

But if Mr. Wade became acting President, unanimity and uniformity in Governmental details would ensue. The radical programme could be speedily carried out. If it resulted in disaster the public could the sooner place the responsibility where it belonged, and the sooner rescue the nation from doubt and uncertainty. How often does the cautery or the knife cause an ulcer to heal that else would have ripened into gangrene!

The President's intimate friends have urged that his place is nigh to the helm so long as the ship of state floats; that, if disaster came, history and posterity would hold him accountable; that, practically, the radical programme was inevitably to be performed as events now marshalled themselves, and while it was obvious that the President was powerless.

Before Mr. Stevens announced that impeachment was impracticable, President Johnson could not resign without exposing himself to the charge of cowardice. Since that bugbear has perished, no obstacle to self-respect exists in the case. He could resign, and in a farewell address to the American people put himself on record in a document that before many months might be accepted as memorably just. If he remains, the only good he can possibly accomplish is to delay the radical programme long enough to save the South from precipitate revolution and the North from a sudden financial panic.

Old Rye Whiskies.

THE LARGEST AND BEST STOCK OF

FINE OLD RYE WHISKIES

IN THE LAND IS NOW POSSESSED BY

HENRY S. HANNIS & CO.,

Nos. 218 and 220 SOUTH FRONT STREET,

WHO OFFER THE SAME TO THE TRADE IN LOTS ON VERY ADVANTAGEOUS TERMS.

Their Stock of Rye Whiskies, IN BOND, comprises all the favorite brands extant, and runs through the various months of 1865, '66, and of this year, up to present date.

Liberal contracts made for lots to arrive at Pennsylvania Railroad Depot, Ericsson Line Wharf, or at Bonded Warehouses, as parties may elect.

WATCHES, JEWELRY, ETC.

C. B. KITCHEN, JEWELER,

S. E. Corner TENTH and CHESNUT.

GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICES.

DIAMONDS, WATCHES, JEWELRY, SILVER-WARE, BRONZES.

ALL GOODS MARKED IN PLAIN FIGURES.

WATCHES AND JEWELRY CAREFULLY REPAIRED.

Particular attention paid to Manufacturing all articles in our line. [821 thsm

LEWIS LADOMUS & CO.,

Diamond Dealers and Jewellers,

NO. 802 CHESNUT ST., PHILADELPHIA

Would invite the attention of purchasers to their large and handsome assortment of

DIAMONDS, WATCHES, JEWELRY, SILVER-WARE, ETC. ETC

ICE PITCHERS in great variety.

A large assortment of small STUDS, for eyelet holes, just received.

WATCHES repaired in the best manner, and guaranteed. 5 12 4p

FINE WATCHES.

We keep always on hand an assortment of

LADIES' AND GENTS' "FINE WATCHES"

Of the best American and Foreign Makers, all warranted to give complete satisfaction, and at

GREATLY REDUCED PRICES.

FARR & BROTHER,

Importers of Watches, Jewelry, Musical Boxes, etc.

11 11smth[rp] No. 324 CHESNUT St., below Fourth.

Especial attention given to repairing Watches and Musical Boxes by FIRST-CLASS workmen.

WATCHES, JEWELRY.

W. W. CASSIDY,

NO. 12 SOUTH SECOND STREET,

Offers an entirely new and most carefully selected stock of

AMERICAN AND GENEVA WATCHES, JEWELRY, SILVER-WARE, AND FANCY ARTICLES OF EVERY DESCRIPTION, suitable

FOR BRIDAL OR HOLIDAY PRESENTS

An examination will show my stock to be unsurpassed in quality and cheapness.

Particular attention paid to repairing. 8 16[

G. RUSSELL & CO.,

NO. 22 NORTH SIXTH STREET,

IMPORTERS AND DEALERS IN

FINE WATCHES, FRENCH CLOCKS, GOLD JEWELRY, AND SOLID SILVER-WARE.

5 26[

HENRY HARPER,

No. 520 ARCH Street

Manufacturer and Dealer in

WATCHES, FINE JEWELRY, SILVER-PLATED WARE, AND SOLID SILVER-WARE.

8 1[

AMERICAN WATCHES.—THE BEST IN THE WORLD. Sold at factory prices by

C. & A. PEQUIGNOT,

WATCH CASE MANUFACTURERS, No. 13 South SIXTH Street.

8 3] Manufactory, No. 22 South FIFTH Street.

The attention of dealers is called to our large stock.

STOVES, RANGES, ETC.

CULVER'S NEW PATENT DEEP SAND-JOINT HOT-AIR FURNACE.

RANGES OF ALL SIZES.

Also, Philegar's New Low Pressure Steam Heating Apparatus. For sale by

CHARLES WILLIAMS, No. 1182 MARKET Street.

5 10[

THOMPSON'S LONDON KITCHENER; OR EUROPEAN RANGE, for Families, Hotels, or Public Institutions, in TWENTY DIFFERENT SIZES. Also, Philadelphia Ranges, Hot-Air Furnaces, Portable Heaters, Lowdown Grates, Fireboard Stoves, Bath Boilers, Stewhole Plates, Boilers, Cooking Stoves, etc., wholesale and retail, by the manufacturers. SHARPE & THOMSON, 5 27 stuth6m No. 209 N. SECOND Street.

COAL.

B. MIDDLETON & CO., DEALERS IN HARLEIGH LEHIGH and EAGLE VEIN COAL. Kept dry under cover. Prepared expressly for family use. Yard, No. 1225 WASHINGTON Avenue. Office, No. 514 WALNUT Street. 7 2[

FRENCH STEAM SCOURING.

ALBEDYLL MARX & CO.

NO. 132 SOUTH ELEVENTH STREET

AND

NO. 510 RACE STREET. 8smwf

SUMMER RESORTS.

CAPE MAY,

CAPE ISLAND, NEW JERSEY.

Since the close of 1866 much enterprise has been displayed at this celebrated sea-shore resort. New and magnificent cottages have been erected; the Hotels have been remodelled; a fine park, with a well made one mile drive, has been inaugurated; and in all the essentials of a popular summer resort, a spirit of improvement is largely manifested.

The geographical position of Cape Island is in itself a popular feature, when properly understood. Situated at the extreme southern portion of the State, and occupying a neck of land at the confluence of the Delaware Bay with the Atlantic Ocean, it becomes entirely surrounded by salt water, hence favored by continual breezes from the sea.

The bluff furnishes a beautiful view of the Ocean, Delaware Bay, and picturesque back country, taking in Cape Henlopen distinctly at a distance of sixteen miles. The beach is acknowledged to surpass and other point upon the Atlantic coast, being of a smooth, compact sand, which declines so gently to the surf that even a child can bathe with security.

Added to these attractions is the fact that the effect of the Gulf Stream upon this point renders the water comparatively warm—a point not to be overlooked by persons seeking health from ocean bathing.

The distance from Philadelphia to Cape Island is 81 miles by rail, and about the same distance by steamer down the Bay, and by either route the facilities for travel promise to be of the most satisfactory character. The Island has Hotel and Boarding-house accommodations for about ten thousand persons. The leading Hotels are the Columbia House, with George J. Bolton as proprietor; Congress Hall, with J. P. Cake as proprietor; and United States, with West and Miller as proprietors, all under the management of gentlemen who have well-established reputations as hotel men. 6 3 mwsthsr

MERCHANTS' HOTEL,

CAPE ISLAND, N. J.

This beautiful and commodious Hotel is now open for the reception of guests.

It is on the main avenue to the Beach, and less than one square from the ocean.

WILLIAM MASON, PROPRIETOR.

7 3

AMERICAN HOUSE,

CAPE ISLAND, N. J.,

BY JOSEPH R. HUGHES, formerly of the Ocean House. One square from the depot and the ocean. Board $3 per day, or $16 to $18 per week. [7 26mthsa]6

EXCURSIONS.

FOR CAPE MAY ON TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS, AND SATURDAYS.—The new and swift steamer SAMUEL M. FELTON, Captain L. Davis, leaves CHESNUT street Wharf on Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays, at 9 A. M.; and returning leaves Cape May on Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays at 7:30 A. M.

Fare.....$2:50, including carriage hire.
Servants, $1:75, " "
Children, $1:25, " "

Excursion tickets on Saturday, good to return on Monday, $4, including carriage hire.

G. H. HUDDELL.

N. B.—Mann's Express Company have arranged to attend to baggage, will check baggage through to hotels, cottages, etc.; also sell Tickets at their Office, No. 105 S. FIFTH Street. 8 6 6[

FARE TO WILMINGTON, 15 cents; Chester or Hook, 10 cents.

On and after MONDAY, July 8, the steamer ARIEL will leave CHESNUT Street wharf at 9:45 A. M. and 3:45 P. M. Returning, leaves Wilmington at 6:45 A. M. and 12:45 P. M.

Fare to Wilmington, 15 cents; excursion tickets, 25 cents. Fare to Chester or Hook, 10 cents. 8 6 6[

DAILY EXCURSIONS TO WILMINGTON, Del.—The steamer ELIZA BIANCA will leave DOCK Street Wharf daily at 10 A. M. and 4 P. M. Returning, leave MARKET Street Wharf, Wilmington, at 7 A. M. and 1 P. M.

Fare for the round trip.....50 cents
Single ticket.....30 cents
Chester and Marcus Hook.....20 cents

For further particulars, apply on board.

7 22tf L. W. BURNS, Captain.

EXCURSIONS UP THE RIVER.—The splendid steamboat JOHN A. WARNER makes daily Afternoon Excursions to Burlington and Bristol; stopping at Riverton, Torresdale, Andalusia, and Beverly, each way. These excursions leave CHESNUT STREET WHARF at 2 o'clock in the Afternoon. Returning, leave Bristol at 4 o'clock, arriving in the city at 6 o'clock P. M.

FARE—Excursion, 40 cts. Each way, 25c. [5 25 3m

FURNISHING GOODS, SHIRTS, &C.

F. HOFFMANN, JR.,

NO. 825 ARCH STREET,

FURNISHING GOODS,

(Late G. A. Hoffman, formerly W. W. Knight,)

FINE SHIRTS AND WRAPPERS, HOSIERY AND GLOVES

SILK, LAMBS' WOOL AND MERINO UNDERCLOTHING.

8 8tmwsm

J. W. SCOTT & CO.,

SHIRT MANUFACTURERS,

AND DEALERS IN

MEN'S FURNISHING GOODS

NO. 814 CHESNUT STREET,

FOUR DOORS BELOW THE "CONTINENTAL,"

5 27[rp PHILADELPHIA.

PATENT SHOULDER-SEAM SHIRT MANUFACTORY, AND GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING STORE

PERFECT FITTING SHIRTS AND DRAWERS made from measurement at very short notice.

All other articles of GENTLEMEN'S DRESS GOODS in full variety.

WINCHESTER & CO., No. 706 CHESNUT Street.

1 11[

HOUSE AND SIGN PAINTING.

PAINTING.

THOMAS A. FAHY, HOUSE AND SIGN PAINTER, (Late Fahy & Bro.)

No. 31 North THIRD Street, Above Market.

OLD BRICK FRONTS done up, and made to look equal to the finest press brick. Samples at the shop. City and country trade solicited. All orders by Post promptly attended to. 4 19 mw

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

LECTURES.—A NEW COURSE OF LECtures is being delivered at the NEW YORK MUSEUM OF ANATOMY, embracing the subjects:—"How to Live and what to Live for,—Youth, Maturity, and Old Age,—Manhood generally Reviewed,—The Causes of Indigestion, Flatulence, and Nervous Diseases accounted for,—Marriage philosophically considered," etc.

Pocket volumes containing these lectures will be forwarded to parties, unable to attend, on receipt of four stamps, by addressing—"SECRETARY, NEW YORK MUSEUM OF ANATOMY AND SCIENCE, No. 618 BROADWAY, NEW YORK."

8 24 1mw 3m*

WILLIAM S. GRANT, COMMISSION MERCHANT, No. 33 S. DELAWARE Avenue, Philadelphia, AGENT FOR Dupont's Gunpowder, Refined Nitre, Charcoal, Etc., W. Baker & Co.'s Chocolate, Cocoa, and Broma, Crocker Bros. & Co.'s Yellow Metal Sheathing, Bolts, and Nails. 11 4[

MISCELLANEOUS ITEMS.

—Milwaukee wishes a lake tunnel.

—There are fifteen hundred orphans by the famine in Orissa.

—Why does a man with a wooden leg limp? Because he's hobbly-gaited.

PUBLIC SPIRITED—Young ladies who allow their father's house to be used for a court-house.

—Cincinnati, Chicago, and St. Louis are calling each other very hard names through their newspapers—but then they are all "hard" cities.

—The citizens of Annapolis are trying to obtain the removal of Commodore Porter, Superintendent of the Naval Academy. The Commodore, it appears, is too radical to suit them.

—On Tuesday evening an affray occurred in Norfolk, Va., between Robert Dudley, of Baltimore, and John Fullerton, resulting in the latter being shot and dangerously wounded. Dudley was arrested, and claimed to have acted in self-defense. Mr. Fullerton is an old resident of Norfolk.

—Mr. J. Heneage Jessee, the gossippy historian, is engaged in writing a book, the subject of which is Hannah Lightfoot, the reputed wife of George III, concerning whose existence himself and Mr. Thomas, the antiquary, differ. They are writing notes at each other through the columns of the *Athenæum*.

—Mr. Charles Wells, a member of the London press, was the only man in England outside of the Asiatic Society who could, or at any rate who did, address the Sultan in his own language, translating to him in Turkish an address from a deputation of the Foreign Affairs Committees and Friends of Turkey.

—A new journal has appeared in London devoted to the interests of Scotland and Scothmen. It is entitled *The London Scotsman, a Weekly Journal of Anglo-Scottish News*, and is published for four pence. Among its features is a "Portrait Gallery of Eminent Scotchmen," the first two papers of which are devoted to Thomas Carlyle.

—Mr. Olphad Hamet has lately published, under the title of "A Martyr to Bibliography," a sketch of the life and works of Joseph Marie Quérard, the greatest of French bibliographers, and one of the least fortunate of his class. Outside of the limited number of readers of bibliography for its own sake, only one of Quérard's works succeeded in attracting much attention—his "Supercheries Littéraires Devoilées"—and that was chiefly on account of a terrific attack on Alexandre Dumas.

—Mr. Dunlap Gay, of Boone county, Mo., has a mare on whose side was a lump about the size of a man's head. A short time since he concluded to have it opened, with a view to its removal, and asked Dr. F. C. Brown to perform the operation, which he did. The protuberance being opened, was found to contain four black snakes, about a foot long, all alive, and with white heads. This is a very singular "snake story," but as it is indorsed by the legally elected Representative in Congress from the Ninth District, it ought to go to the country—for what it is worth.

—A new analysis of Church parties has just been made by Dr. Hurst, in his "History of Rationalism." Dr. Hurst classifies some 18,000 of the clergy, as follows:—

High Church	Normal Type, Anglican	3500
	Exaggerated Type, Tractar'n	1000
	Stagnant Type, High and Dry	2500
Low Church	Normal Type, Evangelical	3500
	Exag'ated Type, Recordite	2600
	Stagnant " Low and Slow	700
Broad Church	Normal Type, Theoretical and Anti-Theoretical	3600
	Exaggerated Type, Extreme Rationalists	300
	Stagnant Type	700

—If William Alexander, Dean of Gleny, missed the poetical chair at Oxford, he has gained honors of another kind, having just been made Bishop of Derry. A scholar, a poet, and a theological author, he has been selected to annotate portions of the New Testament for an edition of the Bible soon to be published under the sanction of the Archbishops and Bishops of the Church of England. With all deference to the new Bishop's theological attainments, it is a pity, we think, that he was not elected to the poetical position he coveted, instead of Sir Francis Hastings Doyle.

—Professor Frankland has determined the illuminating quality of gas consumed in various towns in Britain, and the result shows what has been long too well known to every resident in London, that the gas of the metropolis is the worst in the kingdom. The illuminating power is tested by comparing the light given by a certain burner with that given by a recognized standard sperm candle. The following is the result:—

London	12·1 candles.
Birmingham	15 "
Carlisle	16 "
Manchester	22 "
Liverpool	22 "
Inverness	25 "
Edinburgh	28 "
Glasgow	28 "
Greenock	28·5 "
Hawick	30 "
Paisley	30·3 "
Aberdeen	35 "

Not only is London the worst as regards lighting power, but it is also the most impure.

THE FOLLIES OF FASHION.—An English medical paper says: "The last freak of fashion is to give the *coup de grâce* to the pearl powder, white lead, and rouge that have so long reigned. Even belladonna is to be discarded, and 'golden' hair will shortly be as rare as the real auburn tint of nature, if not still rarer. The decree has gone forth for black hair and bronze complexions, and these will, no doubt, shortly crowd the parks. How they are produced is the only question that need concern us. The destructive nature of the chemical agents usually employed for dyeing the hair black is well known. To give a lady of fashion the complexion of a gipsy nothing is needed but a little walnut juice, and we have reason to know that this has already found its way to the toilet table. It has at least the negative merit of not being so dangerous as some of the poisonous cosmetics that have preceded it. Whether a dirty face will long be the rage it would be rash to predict."

MONUMENT TO "THE BRUCE."—For some time past an agitation has been going on in Dumfermline for the purpose of erecting a monument to "The Bruce." A committee has been formed, consisting of Sir J. Noel Paton, Dr. Henderson, the eminent antiquary, and other influential gentlemen. It is hoped the movement will assume national proportions, and that Scotchmen will heartily respond to the call.

BLONDIN IN PERIL.—The rope-walker Blondin has been compelled to break his engagement at Asnières, France, from causes not very creditable to his rivals. On closely inspecting his rope the other day he discovered that it had been sawn asunder, so that one fibre only remained, which his weight would have broken. But for the timely discovery this attempt would have succeeded.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

[FOR ADDITIONAL LOCAL ITEMS SEE OUTSIDE PAGES.]

THE NEW PAVEMENT ON BROAD STREET—HOW IT PROGRESSES.—The frequent rains of the past week have delayed the work of laying the Nicholson pavement on Broad street, at Columbia avenue. A little over a half square has been completed. In laying down this pavement, the ground is first levelled, or rather, rounded off, so as to conform with the grade, then covered evenly with a coating of sand about two inches deep, after which it is smoothed off with a straight-edge. Next comes the substructure, which is a flooring of sound common pine boards an inch thick, laid closely together in courses lengthwise of the street, the ends resting on stringers of like material imbedded in the sand and running crosswise of the street. The flooring thus laid is well tarred on both sides with hot coal tar mixed with pitch. Upon this substructure the upper stratum of blocks is placed. They are of pine, sawed three inches thick, six inches long, and from six to ten inches wide, and, after being dipped in coal tar, are set up on end across the street from curb to curb, with their broad faces fronting up and down the street. The first line of blocks being thus set, a line of pickets or strips of board, three inches wide, is placed on edge between the rows, every row being nailed through the pickets into the blocks, and penetrating the board below, thus making the whole close and tight. Then another row of blocks dipped in hot coal tar as before is set up against the strip, and so on alternately until completed. There is left between each two consecutive rows of blocks a continuous groove or ceil, seven-eighths of an inch wide, and three inches deep, extending from curb to curb. The filling of these grooves is the next operation, and this is done by the use of screened gravel and hot coal tar. The gravel is heated hot, and then filled into the cells level with the surface; the coal tar, after being heated, is poured upon the hot gravel until the cells are filled. The composition thus formed is compactly rammed down. The whole surface is then thoroughly covered with hot coal tar mixed with pitch, and immediately covered with fine gravel and common sand mixed in about equal proportions three-quarters of an inch thick. When this is done the pavement is complete and ready for use.

WEEKLY REPORT OF INTERMENTS.—During the past week there have been 351 deaths in the city—of adults, 115; of minors, 236. They are divided among the various wards as follows:—First Ward, 20; Second, 22; Third, 11; Fourth, 14; Fifth, 14; Sixth, 7; Seventh, 26; Eighth, 12; Ninth, 5; Tenth, 12; Eleventh, 11; Twelfth, 7; Thirteenth, 5; Fourteenth, 5; Fifteenth, 18; Sixteenth, 10; Seventeenth, 13; Eighteenth, 8; Nineteenth, 27; Twentieth; 26; Twenty-first, 4; Twenty-second, 11; Twenty-third, 6; Twenty-fourth, 9; Twenty-fifth, 8; Twenty-sixth, 8; Twenty-seventh, 11; from the Almshouse, 8; unknown, 21. Total, 351. Deduct 21 deaths from the country, leaves the net in the city, 330.

Nativity.—United States, 292; foreign, 45; people of color, 23; unknown, 14.

Sex.—Males, 186; females, 165; boys, 137; girls, 99.

Comparison.—The number of deaths, compared with the corresponding week of 1866, and of last week, was as follows:—Week ending August 11, 1866, was 471; week ending August 3, 1867, 356.

BURGLARY.—On Saturday morning, about 2 o'clock, the residence of Mr. William J. Horstmann, at Chelten Hills, was entered by burglars, who were somewhat disappointed, however, as they only secured some small pieces of silver and plated ware and some clothing. They were disturbed by Mr. Horstmann, who heard a noise in the house, and went to look after it; otherwise much more would have been taken, as the house was generally ransacked. This is the third or fourth case of attempted robbery in that immediate vicinity. If the burglars had delayed their exit from the house a few moments later, they would have had an opportunity to carry off the contents of some of the firearms on the premises.

THE SUFFERERS.—John A. Pollock and Matthew McKnight, who were injured by the boiler explosion at the Active Iron Works, in the First Ward, on Friday afternoon, were in a favorable condition on Saturday evening. Mr. Pollock, who was struck in the head, received a concussion of the brain, and he appeared to be slowly recovering from the effects of it. Mr. McKnight, one of whose legs was terribly shattered, was quite easy, and hopes are entertained by the attending surgeon of being able to save the injured limb.

PEACHES.—The Philadelphia, Wilmington, and Baltimore Railroad Company have had sixty-three new cars built this season to accommodate the peach trade. Each car is intended to hold four hundred baskets, and there are received from the Delaware road about one hundred and fifty car loads daily, two-thirds of which go directly to New York, and the balance are for dealers in this city. The company have about two hundred peach cars constantly on the road, and as many more could be filled at the present time.

FIRE.—About 4 o'clock yesterday afternoon a fire broke out in the Good Intent Mills, located on the West Chester road, about one mile west of the Market street bridge. The flames originated from a steam-pipe in a portion of the structure occupied by Richard Kershaw, manufacturer of shawls, woollen goods, etc., and were confined chiefly to the apartment in which they originated. The building did not sustain very serious damage. Mr. Kershaw will probably lose about $10,000 upon stock and machinery, which is partly covered by insurance.

CORONER'S CASES.—Coroner Daniels was notified yesterday to hold an inquest on the body of John McIntyre, who resided at No. 1853 Huston street. The deceased was drowned while bathing in the river Delaware, at Pier No. 6, Port Richmond.

He was also notified of the finding of the body of a child in the Schuylkill at South street wharf, with a rope tied around its neck. Also that of a decomposed infant found yesterday among the rocks at Fairmount Park.

NOT A "SOUL OF THEM" LEFT.—Not a pickpocket of any note is now in the city. They have gone to the watering places to ply their avocation. The detectives say that they were never so scarce. On the contrary, housebreakers and sneak-thieves reap their best harvest when people have locked their doors for the summer. When the return home comes we shall have the usual flood of complaints.

STABBING.—At a late hour on Saturday evening two colored men named Bailey and Hall, got into a quarrel about a female, at a house in Middle alley, above Sixth street, which terminated in the stabbing of Hall. It is alleged that Bailey cut his rival with a pocket knife in the face and neck. The wounds inflicted are not of a serious character. Bailey was arrested and held in $1200 bail for trial.

RAILWAY SOLD.—The Philadelphia and Darby Railway, with its real and personal estate, its corporate rights, and its franchises, has recently changed hands—Messrs. S. Gross Fry and Charles Thompson being the purchasers. The price paid was $150,000. Mr. Fry is the purchaser of three-fourths and Mr. Thompson of one-fourth.

DESERVED PROMOTION.—Major Theodore McCalla, who performed meritorious service in the Army of the Potomac, has received, through the Secretary of War, Hon. E. M. Stanton, the appointment of brevet lieutenant-colonel, to rank as such from March 13, 1865.

THE FLIGHT INTO EGYPT.—Ismail Pacha, according to the *Egypte*, as soon as he arrived in Paris, made a gift to the Empress Eugénie of the tree and ground surrounding it under which, as tradition says, the Virgin rested during her flight into Egypt. Every one in that country knows the Virgin's tree. The Pacha enclosed in a small coffer a portion of the earth in which it is planted, a piece of the bark, and the *hodgat*, or title to the property, which were presented to the Empress.

MARINE TELEGRAPH.

For additional Marine News see First Page.

ALMANAC FOR PHILADELPHIA—THIS DAY.
SUN RISES.....5 07 | MOON RISES.....2 28
SUN SETS.....7 03 | HIGH WATER.....morn.

PHILADELPHIA BOARD OF TRADE.
WILLIAM G. KENT,
THOMAS E. ASHMEAD,
CHARLES WHEELER,
} MONTHLY COMMITTEE.

MOVEMENTS OF OCEAN STEAMERS.

FOR AMERICA

Morning Star	Havre	New York	July 24
Teutonia	Southampton	New York	July 27
C. of Dublin	Liverpool	New York	July 27
Weser	Southampton	New York	July 27
Tripoli	Liverpool	New York	July 30
C. of London	Liverpool	New York	July 30
Denmark	Liverpool	New York	July 31
Peruvian	Liverpool	Quebec	Aug. 1
C. of N. York	Liverpool	New York	Aug. 3
Java	Liverpool	Boston	Aug. 3
Wm. Penn	London	New York	Aug. 3
St. David	Liverpool	Quebec	Aug. 3

FOR EUROPE.

China	Boston	Liverpool	Aug. 14
C. of Washington	New York	Liverpool	Aug. 14
Chicago	New York	Liverpool	Aug. 14
America	New York	Bremen	Aug. 15
The Queen	New York	Liverpool	Aug. 17
C. of London	New York	Liverpool	Aug. 17

COASTWISE, DOMESTIC, ETC.

Juniata	Philada	New Orleans	Aug. —
Georgia	New York	Vera Cruz	Aug. 14
Moro Castle	New York	Havana	Aug. 15
Pioneer	Philada	Wilmington	Aug. 15
Tonawanda	Philada	Savannah	Aug. 17
J. W. Everman	Philada	Charleston	Aug. 17
Stars and Stripes	Philada	Havana	Aug. 20
S. America	New York	Rio Janeiro	Aug. 22
Star of the Union	Philada	New Orleans	Aug. 24

Mails are forwarded by every steamer in the regular lines. The steamers for or from Liverpool call at Queenstown, except the Canadian line, which call at Londonderry. The steamers for or from the Continent call at Southampton.

ARRIVED YESTERDAY.

Steamship Pioneer, Bennett, 50 hours from Wilmington, N. C., with cotton and naval stores to Philadelphia and Southern Mail steamship Co.

Barque D. Cornwall, Todd, from London, via Deal 20 June, with mdse. to H. Karstes.

Barque R. P. Loyd, Linby, 14 days from Sagua, with sugar to Madeira & Cabada.

Br. brig John Given, Mayo, 16 days from Orchilla, with guano to B. F. Folsom.

CLEARED SATURDAY.

Steamship Alliance, Kelly, Charleston, Lathbury, Wickersham & Co.

Brig Antelope, Rumball, Boston, J. G. & G. S. Repplier.

Brig N. Stowers, French, Boston, Rommel & Hunter.

Schr Defiance, Knowlton, Gloucester, Dovey, Bulkley & Co.

Schr Elmira Wooley, King, Quincy Point, Sinnickson & Co.

Schr A. Edwards, Somers, Boston, Borda, Keller & Nutting.

Schr Anna Jane, Bennett, Richmond, Castner, Stickney & Wellington.

Schr Anna Leland, Bennett, Thomaston, J. E. Bazley & Co.

Schr W. B. Thomas, Winsmore, Boston, Captain.

Schr Lady Emma, Snedecer, Washington, Captain.

Schr Archer and Reeves, Ireland, Salem, Captain.

Schr Mary Price, Garrison, Plymouth, Captain.

Str F. Franklin Pierson, Baltimore, A. Groves, Jr.

Str E. C. Biddle, McCue, New York, W. P. Clyde & Co.

Str Philadelphia, Fultz, Washington, W. P. Clyde & Co.

Str Norfolk, Vance, Richmond, do.

Tug Thos. Jefferson, Allen, for Baltimore, with a tow of barges, W. P. Clyde & Co.

Tug Clyde, Duncan, Chester river, W. P. Clyde & Co.

ARRIVED SATURDAY.

Brig Antelope, Rumball, from New York.

Schr E. S. Reeves, Gheen, from Norfolk, with lumber to captain.

Schr C. E. Paige, Frink, from Boston, in ballast to E. J. Heraty & Co.

Schr T. Sinnickson, Dickinson, from Boston, in ballast to captain.

Schr W. B. Thomas, Winsmore, from Boston, in ballast to captain.

Schr G. W. Rawley, Allen, 3 days from Norfolk, with lumber to J. W. Gaskill & Sons.

Schr Nile, Buckson, 2 days from Leipsic, with grain to J. E. Palmer.

Schr Emma Virginia, Dennis, from Salisbury, with lumber to Bacon, Collins & Co.

Schr Valiant, Wright, 2 days from Bohemia river, with grain to Christian & Co.

Schr S. P. Chase, Davis, 1 day from Smyrna, with grain to J. L. Bewley & Co.

Schr J. Whitby, Henderson, 1 day from Odessa, with grain to J. L. Bewley & Co.

Schr Ettie Hall, Maxon, 1 day from Frederica, with grain to J. L. Bewley & Co.

Schr Olivia Fox, 1 day from Odessa, with grain to J. L. Bewley & Co.

Schr Defiance, Knowlton, from Delaware Breakwater.

Schr Ann Jane, Bennett, from Baltimore.

Schr E. Wooley, King, from Greenport.

Schr M. R. Samson, Samson, from Bath.

Schr Uncas, Smith, from New London.

Schr Mary Price, Garrison, from Plymouth.

Steamer G. H. Stout, Ford, from Richmond and Norfolk, with mdse. to W. P. Clyde & Co.

Steamer New York, Marshall, from Washington, with mdse. to W. P. Clyde & Co.

Steamer Ann Eliza, Richards, 24 hours from New York, with mdse. to W. P. Clyde & Co.

Steamer S. P. Phelps, Brown, 24 hours from New York, with mdse. to W. M. Baird & Co.

Tug Thos. Jefferson, Allen, from Baltimore, with a tow of barges to W. P. Clyde & Co.

Tug Clyde, Duncan, from Chester river, with peaches to W. P. Clyde & Co.

Correspondence of the Philadelphia Exchange.

LEWES, Del., August 9—9 P. M.—Ship Athena, from Philadelphia for Bremen, went to sea this morning. Schrs Mary E. Turner, from New York for Virginia, and Isabella Thompson, from Philadelphia for Washington, D. C., remain at the Breakwater. Schr Escort left here this morning, and steamer W. W. Coit left this morning for New York, with peaches.

JOSEPH LAFETRA.

MEMORANDA.

Ship Oscar I, Overgaard, hence for St. John, N. B., was spoken 8th inst., lat. 40 20, lon. 72.

Steamship J. W. Everman, Tuttle, for Philadelphia, sailed from Charleston yesterday.

Steamship Tonawanda, Jennings, hence, at Savannah 7th inst.

Schr Emma Bacon, Case, hence, at Salem 9th inst.

Schr W. D. Cargill, Kelly, from Boston for Philadelphia, was in Vineyard Sound 7th inst.

Schrs Mary Ann, Adams, and J. H. Gallagher, Gallagher, hence, at Georgetown 7th inst.

Schrs W. R. Dennis, Leeds; E. A. Bartle, Smith; R. Seaman, Seaman; A. Amsden, Bangs; F. Nickerson, Kelly; M. C. Hart, Hart; and H. Simmons, Godfrey, for Philadelphia, sailed from Salem 8th inst.

Schr L. Batchelder, English, for Philadelphia, at Charleston 8th inst.

Schr Cerro Gordo, Hodgdon, for Philadelphia, sailed from Newburyport 8th inst.

Schr E. D. Endicott, Ireland, hence for Boston, at Dutch Island Harbor 8th inst. Was off Block Island during the violent gale of the 2d inst., and lost foresail and boat, and had decks swept of everything movable.

Schrs A. M. Edwards, Hinson, from Pawtucket; J. B. Johnson, Smith; Northern Light, Ireland, and Armenia, Cole, from Providence; Boston, Smith, and Althea, Godfrey, from Fall River, all for Philadelphia, at Dutch Island Harbor 8th inst., detained by thick fog and light winds.

AMUSEMENTS.

WALNUT STREET THEATRE, REPAINTED AND REDECORATED.
WILL OPEN
On MONDAY EVENING, August 12, 1867,
with Shakespeare's Play, in five acts, of
A MIDSUMMER NIGHT'S DREAM,
produced at an outlay of $5,000. New Scenery and Panorama by TELBIN, of London; the Jewels and ornamental materials selected from the Paris Exposition: the Dresses designed and made by the principal costumers of Europe: Armors, Banners, and Grecian Accoutrements by the celebrated LE BLANC GRANGER, of Paris; the elaborate transformation scene (from a model by Gates, of London), painted in Philadelphia by CHARLES WITHAM and Assistants; its intricate machinery manufactured in this city under the direction of Mr. FURZE; the finished and effective Moldings and Properties by Mr. CONNELLAN, from the London Theatres; Mendelssohn's Music, under the direction of SIMON HASSLER; a numerous and efficient Chorus and Ballet.
BOX BOOK NOW OPEN. 8 9 3t

HO! FOR SMITH'S ISLAND! FRESH AIR—BEAUTIFUL SCENERY—HEALTHFUL EXERCISE—THE BATH—ENTERTAINMENT OF THE BEST KIND.
MRS. MARY LAKEMEYER
respectfully informs her friends and the public generally that she will open the beautiful Island Pleasure Ground known as
SMITH'S ISLAND,
on SUNDAY next, May 5, she invites all to come and enjoy with her the delights of this favorite summer resort. 4 30 3m

UNITED STATES REVENUE STAMPS.—Principal Depot, No. 304 CHESNUT Street.
Central Depot No. 103 S. FIFTH Street, one door below Chesnut. Established 1862.
Revenue Stamps of every description constantly on hand in any amount.
Orders by Mail or Express promptly attended to.
United States Notes, Drafts on Philadelphia or New York, or current funds received in payment.
Particular attention paid to small orders.
The decisions of the Commission can be consulted, and any information regarding the law cheerfully given. 6

T. STEWART BROWN,
S.E. Corner of
FOURTH and CHESTNUT STS
MANUFACTURER OF
TRUNKS, VALISES, BAGS, RETICULES, and every description of Traveling Goods.
TRUNKS and BAGS Repaired.

PRIVY WELLS—OWNERS OF PROPERTY—The only place to get Privy Wells cleaned and disinfected at very low prices.
A. PEYSON,
Manufacturer of Poudrette,
8 10] GOLDSMITH'S HALL, LIBRARY Street

INSURANCE COMPANIES.

DELAWARE MUTUAL SAFETY INSURANCE COMPANY, Incorporated by the Legislature of Pennsylvania, 1835.
Office, S. E. corner of THIRD and WALNUT Streets Philadelphia.
MARINE INSURANCES
on vessels, cargo, and freight, to all parts of the world.
INLAND INSURANCES
on goods by river, canal, lake, and land carriage, to all parts of the Union.
FIRE INSURANCES
on merchandise generally.
On stores, Dwelling Houses, etc

ASSETS OF THE COMPANY, November 1, 1866.

$100,000	United States 5 Per Cent. Loan, 1871	$114,000 00
120,000	United States 6 Per Cent. Loan, 1881	136,500 00
200,000	United States 7 3-10 Per Cent. Loan, Treasury Notes	211,500 00
125,000	City of Philadelphia 6 Per Cent. Loan (exempt)	136,562 50
84,000	State of Pennsylvania 6 Per Cent. Loan	94,700 00
66,000	State of Pennsylvania 5 Per Cent. Loan	44,620 00
50,000	State of New Jersey Six Per Cent. Loan	50,750 00
20,000	Pennsylvania Railroad, 1st Mortgage, Six Per Cent. Bonds	20,500 00
25,000	Pennsylvania Railroad, 2d Mortgage, Six Per Cent. Bonds	24,250 00
25,000	Western Pennsylvania Railroad Six Per Cent. Bonds (Pennsylvania Railroad guarantees)	20,750 00
20,000	State of Tennessee Five Per Cent. Loan	15,000 00
7,000	State of Tennessee Six Per Cent. Loan	40 00
15,000	300 Shares Stock of Germantown Gas Company (principal and interest guaranteed by the city of Philadelphia)	15,000 00
7,150	143 Shares Stock of Pennsylvania Railroad Company	8,258 25
5,000	100 Shares Stock of North Pennsylvania Railroad Company	3,950 00
*20,000	80 Shares Stock of Philadelphia and Southern Mail Steamship Company	20,000 00
196 90	Loans on Bonds and Mortgage, 1st Liens on City Property	195,900 00
$1,045,050 par.	Market value. Cost, $1,030,552 05.	$1,070,220 75
	Real Estate	86,000 00
	Bills receivable for insurances made	27,627 20
	Balance due at agencies.—Premiums on Marine Policies, Accrued Interest, and other debts due to the Company	38,923 90
	Scrip and Stock of sundry Insurance and other Companies, $5173. Estimated value	2,930 00
	Cash in Bank $811,102 26	
	Cash in Drawer 447 14	1,540 00
		$1,407,321 85

*This being a new enterprise, the Par is assumed as the market value.

THOMAS C. HAND, President.
JOHN C. DAVIS, Vice-President.
HENRY LYLBURN, Secretary. 1 8

Thomas C. Hand, John C. Davis, Edmund A. Souder, Theophilus Paulding, John R. Penrose, James Traquair, Henry C. Dallett, Jr., James C. Hand, William C. Ludwig, Joseph H. Seal, George G. Leiper, Hugh Craig, John D. Taylor, Jacob Riegel, Samuel E. Stokes, Henry Sloan, William G. Boulton, Edward Darlington, H. Jones Brooke, Edward Lafourcade, Jacob P. Jones, James B. McFarland, Joshua P. Eyre, Spencer McIlvaine, J. B. Semple, Pittsburg, A. B. Berger, " D. T. Morgan, " George W. Bernardou.

1829—CHARTER PERPETUAL.

Franklin Fire Insurance Co.
OF PHILADELPHIA.
OFFICE
NOS. 435 AND 437 CHESNUT STREET
ASSETS ON JANUARY 1, 1867, $2,553,146 13.

Capital	$400,000 00
Accrued Surplus	946,713 98
Premiums	1,206,432 15
UNSETTLED CLAIMS, $27,431 18	INCOME FOR 1866, $325,000.

LOSSES PAID SINCE 1829 OVER $5,500,000.
Perpetual and Temporary Policies on Liberal Terms
DIRECTORS.

Charles N. Bancker,	George Fales,
Tobias Wagner,	Alfred Fitler,
Samuel Grant	Francis W. Lewis, M. D.
George W. Richards	Peter McCall,
Isaac Lea,	Thomas Sparks.

CHARLES N. BANCKER, President.
GEORGE FALES, Vice-President.
J. W. McALLISTER, Secretary pro tem. [31 tu2st

INSURANCE COMPANY OF NORTH AMERICA.
OFFICE, No. 232 WALNUT ST., PHILADELPHIA
INCORPORATED 1794. CHARTER PERPETUAL
CAPITAL, $500,000.
ASSETS, JANUARY 8, 1867, $1,763,267 31
INSURES MARINE, INLAND TRANSPORTATION AND FIRE RISKS.
DIRECTORS.

Arthur G. Coffin,	George L. Harrison,
Samuel W. Jones,	Francis R. Cope,
John A. Brown,	Edward H. Trotter,
Charles Taylor,	Edward S. Clarke,
Ambrose White,	William Cummings,
Richard D. Wood,	T. Charlton Henry,
William Welsh,	Alfred D. Jessup,
S. Morris Wain,	John P. White,
John Mason,	Louis C. Madeira.

ARTHUR G. COFFIN, President.
CHARLES PLATT, Secretary.
WILLIAM BUEHLER, Harrisburg, Pa., Central Agent for the State of Pennsylvania. 1 25

PROVIDENT LIFE AND TRUST COMPANY OF PHILADELPHIA,
No. 111 South FOURTH Street.
INCORPORATED 3d MONTH 22d, 1865.
CAPITAL, $150,000, PAID IN.
Insurance on Lives, by Yearly Premiums; or by 5, 10 or 20 year Premiums, Non-forfeiture.
Annuities granted on favorable terms.
Term Policies, Children's Endowments.
This Company, while giving the insured the security of a paid-up Capital, will divide the entire profits of the Life business among its policy holders.
Moneys received at interest, and paid on demand.
Authorized by charter to execute Trusts, and to act as Executor or Administrator, Assignee or Guardian, and in other fiduciary capacities, under appointment of any Court of this Commonwealth, or any person or persons, or bodies politic or corporate.
DIRECTORS.

SAMUEL R. SHIPLEY,	HENRY HAINES,
JOSHUA H. MORRIS,	T. WISTAR BROWN,
RICHARD WOOD,	W. C. LONGSTRETH,
RICHARD CADBURY,	WILLIAM HACKER,
CHARLES F. COFFIN,	
SAMUEL R. SHIPLEY, President.	ROWLAND PARRY, Actuary.
WM. C. LONGSTRETH, Vice President.	
THOMAS WISTAR, M. D., Medical Examiner.	J. B. TOWNSEND. Legal Adviser.

FIRE INSURANCE EXCLUSIVELY.—THE PENNSYLVANIA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY—Incorporated 1825—Charter Perpetual—No. 510 WALNUT Street, opposite Independence Square.
This Company, favorably known to the community for over forty years, continues to insure against loss or damage by fire on Public or Private Buildings, either permanently or for a limited time. Also, on Furniture, Stocks of Goods, and Merchandise generally, on liberal terms.
Their Capital, together with a large Surplus Fund, is invested in the most careful manner, which enables them to offer to the insured an undoubted security in the case of loss.
DIRECTORS.

Daniel Smith, Jr.,	John Deverenx,
Alexander Benson,	Thomas Smith,
Isaac Hazlehurst,	Henry Lewis,
Thomas Robbins,	J. Gillingham Fell,
Daniel Haddock, Jr.	

DANIEL SMITH, JR., President.
WILLIAM G. CROWELL, Secretary. 3 30

PHŒNIX INSURANCE COMPANY OF PHILADELPHIA.
INCORPORATED 1804—CHARTER PERPETUAL.
No. 224 WALNUT Street, opposite the Exchange.
In addition to MARINE and INLAND INSURANCE, this Company insures from loss or damage by FIRE for liberal terms on buildings, merchandise, furniture, etc., for limited periods, and permanently on buildings, by deposit of premiums.
The Company has been in active operation for more than SIXTY YEARS, during which all losses have been promptly adjusted and paid.
DIRECTORS.

John L. Hodge,	Lawrence Lewis, Jr.
M. B. Mahony,	David Lewis,
John T. Lewis,	Benjamin Etting,
William S. Grant,	Thomas H. Powers,
Robert W. Leaming,	A. R. McHenry,
D. Clark Wharton,	Edmund Castillon,
Samuel Wilcox,	Louis C. Norris.

JOHN WUCHERER, President.
SAMUEL WILCOX, Secretary

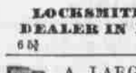
INSURANCE COMPANIES.

GIRARD FIRE AND MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY,
(No. 639)
N. E. COR. CHESNUT AND SEVENTH STS.
PHILADELPHIA.
CAPITAL AND SURPLUS OVER $300,000
INCOME FOR 1866, $163,934.
Losses Paid and Accrued in 1866, $47,000
Of which amount not $3000 remain unpaid at this date.
$160,000,000 of property has been successfully insured by this Company in thirteen years, and Eight Hundred Losses by Fire promptly paid.
DIRECTORS.

Thomas Craven	Silas Yerkes, Jr.,
Furman Sheppard	Alfred S. Gillett,
Thomas MacKellar,	N. S. Lawrence,
John Supplee,	Charles I. Dupont,
John W. Ingham,	Henry F. Keeney,
Joseph Klapp, M. D.	

THOMAS CRAVEN, President
A. S. GILLETT, Vice-President.
2 22fmw] JAMES B. ALVORD, Secretary

ENGINES, MACHINERY, ETC.



PENN STEAM ENGINE AND BOILER WORKS.—NEAFIE & LEVY, PRACTICAL AND THEORETICAL ENGINEERS, MACHINISTS, BOILER-MAKERS, BLACKSMITHS, and FOUNDERS, having for many years been in successful operation, and been exclusively engaged in building and repairing Marine and River Engines, high and low-pressure, Iron Boilers, Water Tanks, Propellers, etc. etc., respectfully offer their services to the public as being fully prepared to contract for engines of all sizes, Marine, River, and Stationary; having sets of patterns of different sizes are prepared to execute orders with quick despatch. Every description of pattern-making made at the shortest notice. High and Low-pressure Pipe, Tubular, and Cylinder Boilers, of the best Pennsylvania charcoal iron. Forgings of all sizes and kinds; Iron and Brass Castings of all descriptions; Roll Turning, Screw Cutting, and all other work connected with the above business.
Drawings and specifications for all work done at the establishment free of charge, and work guaranteed.
The subscribers have ample wharf-dock room for repairs of boats, where they can lie in perfect safety and are provided with shears, blocks, falls, etc. etc. for raising heavy or light weights.
JACOB C. NEAFIE,
JOHN P. LEVY,
8 21] BEACH and PALMER Streets.

J. VAUGHAN MERRICK, JOHN E. COPE, WILLIAM H. MERRICK
SOUTHWARK FOUNDRY, FIFTH AND WASHINGTON Streets,
PHILADELPHIA.
MERRICK & SONS,
ENGINEERS AND MACHINISTS,
manufacture High and Low Pressure Steam Engines for Land, River, and Marine Service.
Boilers, Gasometers, Tanks, Iron Boats, etc.
Castings of all kinds, either iron or brass.
Iron Frame Roofs for Gas Works, Workshops, and Railroad Stations, etc.
Retorts and Gas Machinery, of the latest and most improved construction.
Every description of Plantation Machinery, and Sugar, Saw, and Grist Mills, Vacuum Pans, Open Steam Trains, Defecators, Filters, Pumping Engines, etc.
Sole Agents for N. Billeux's Patent Sugar Boiling Apparatus, Nemyth's Patent Steam Hammer, and Aspinwall & Woolsey's Patent Centrifugal Sugar Draining Machine. 6 30]

BRIDESBURG MACHINE WORKS
OFFICE,
No. 65 N. FRONT STREET,
PHILADELPHIA.
We are prepared to fill orders to any extent for our well-known
MACHINERY FOR COTTON AND WOOLLEN MILLS,
including all recent improvements in Carding, Spinning, and Weaving.
We invite the attention of manufacturers to our extensive works.
1] ALFRED JENKS & SON.

FIRE AND BURGLAR PROOF SAFES

C. L. MAISER,
MANUFACTURER OF
FIRE AND BURGLAR-PROOF SAFES,
LOCKSMITH, BELL-HANGER, AND DEALER IN BUILDING HARDWARE,
NO. 434 RACE STREET.
6 5]

A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF FIRE and Burglar-proof SAFES on hand, with inside doors, Dwelling-house Safes, free from dampness. Prices low. C. HANSEN FORDEY,
6 5 No. 422 VINE Street.

LUMBER.

1867.—SELECT WHITE PINE BOARDS AND PLANK.
4-4, 5-4, 6-4, 7, 8, and 9 inch
CHOICE PANEL AND 1st COMMON, 16 feet long.
4-4, 5-4, 6-4, 7, 8, and 9 inch
WHITE PINE PANEL PATTERN PLANK,
LARGE AND SUPERIOR STOCK ON HAND,

1867.—BUILDING! BUILDING!
BUILDING!
LUMBER! LUMBER! LUMBER!
4-4 CAROLINA FLOORING,
5-4 CAROLINA FLOORING,
4-4 DELAWARE FLOORING,
5-4 DELAWARE FLOORING,
WHITE PINE FLOORING,
ASH FLOORING,
WALNUT FLOORING,
SPRUCE FLOORING,
STEP BOARDS,
RAIL PLANK,
PLASTERING LATH.

1867.—CEDAR AND CYPRES SHINGLES.
LONG CEDAR SHINGLES

Evening Telegraph

PUBLISHED EVERY AFTERNOON,
(SUNDAYS EXCEPTED),
AT THE EVENING TELEGRAPH BUILDING,
NO. 108 S. THIRD STREET.

Price, Three Cents per Copy (Double Sheet), or Eighteen Cents per Week, payable to the Carrier, and mailed to Subscribers out of the city at Nine Dollars per Annum; One Dollar and Fifty Cents for Two Months, invariably in advance for the period ordered.

MONDAY, AUGUST 12, 1867.

What is Consistent with an Unbiassed Judiciary?

THE trial of John H. Surratt, which has taken place at Washington, has developed a line of conduct on the part of certain members of the bar which is as novel as the verdict, or rather the non-verdict of the jury. Setting aside the testimony adduced during the trial, and the singular method of examination adopted by the counsel for the prisoner, we would call attention to the amazing and disgraceful conduct of Joseph H. Bradley, Sr. Our readers cannot have forgotten the insolence which characterized that gentleman's conduct, and the arrogance of his tone at the very outset of the case. But not content with insult, he went further, and after the adjournment of the Court assaulted Judge Fisher in the hall of justice, seized on him, sick as he was, and within the very confines of the Court struck its presiding officer. Nor was this assault for any conduct of his Honor while off the bench. Had it been that a personal difficulty had occurred away from the routine of official duty, or had it been that the grounds for offense were laid at any other time than during the sitting of the court, such conduct might have had some feeble palliation. It is not to be supposed that the ermine can protect its wearer when the wearer transgresses in his private character the courtesy which is due from a gentleman to a gentleman. For words spoken off the bench the judge must be as responsible as the common drayman. But when in the discharge of his official duties, when from his seat on the bench a judge has occasion to censure or correct an attorney practising before him, and to compel from the attorney that deference which is due to the official position of the judge, it is contrary to all principles of common sense, it is subversive of all freedom and unbiassed action of the judiciary, to allow the attorney to avenge his assumed wrong by an assault after the Court has adjourned. Supposing even that justice be on the side of the lawyer, and that the judge was really the offender, who is to decide whether the grounds for an assault are sufficient or not? Is every lawyer to be the only arbitrator as to whether the court has transgressed its privileges? Is every judge to be exposed to the rage of a defeated practitioner? If such is to be the rule, then justice is a farce, the judiciary is no longer free, the court is little better than the prize-ring, and the only quality necessary for a successful advocate is a well-developed muscle. Why not extend the principle further, and let each juror be responsible to the lawyer, and let him form his verdict with the fear of a castigation before his eyes? Then would Heenan and Morrissey excel, and Webster and Benton and Dallas take inferior places, to make room for the champions of the prize-ring.

Mr. Bradley assaulted Judge Fisher for a decision on the bench. The case was a peculiarly aggravated one, and had it occurred in our city would have received an instantaneous punishment. Within an hour after the act the name of the offender would have ceased to appear on the list of attorneys. Judge Fisher, however, pursued a milder course, and allowed the trial of Surratt to continue and come to a conclusion before he took any step towards vindicating the dignity of the Court. When, however, the jury had been discharged, he then directed that the name of Mr. Bradley be erased from the list of attorneys. In doing so he acted in the only manner possible which was consistent with the respect of the Court and the preservation of the dignity of the judicial tribunal. The fact that four days previous to this action Mr. Bradley had written a challenge, is another argument to prove that the expulsion of such a member of the bar was eminently proper. The statement that the bar of Washington is opposed to such an action is, we believe, an error. Every right-thinking lawyer will heartily approve of the preservation of the freedom of the bench, and the action of Judge Fisher was essential to a vindication of the sanctity of the ermine, and the preservation of the freedom of that department of government on which the people must entirely rely for justice.

Rumored Intention of the President to Resign.

THE rumor that President Johnson was about to resign is said to have prevailed extensively in Washington for a day or two past. We have no means of knowing upon what basis of fact, if any, this report obtained currency; but we are very sure that such a step on the part of the President would be the most popular act of his administration. He has lost the confidence and respect of the country, irrespective of party. He is totally unable to carry out his own line of policy, and he keeps the nation in a chronic condition of agitation by his persistent and exasperating efforts to defeat the policy of the people. He is the great impediment to a peaceful and prompt reconstruction of the Union. Why, then, should he not resign? He was elevated to the Presidency not by the vote of the people, but by the pistol of an assassin; he has not administered the office in accordance with the will of the people; he has sunk lower and lower in popular estimation every month that he has held office; if he escapes impeachment and removal it will be by the merest chance; he is the source of national disquiet and exasperation; he is doing no good but much evil where he is; and why not, therefore, resign? Why not do *one* thing which everybody will recognize as most appropriate to be done?

The Fortune of Chief Justice Chase.

A PARAGRAPH has been floating the rounds of the papers that Chief Justice Chase was a poor man before the war, and that he now returns an enormous income, derived from illegitimate gains while he held the post of Secretary of the Treasury. That a public man so prominent as the Chief Justice, and so fearlessly outspoken in his opinions, should create the hatred of many, and that his character should be aspersed, is no cause for surprise. As the father of the great system of National Banks, it immediately occurs that a pecuniary assault would have a seeming foundation.

Other public men as pure as Judge Chase have suffered the same. But the slander in the present case is without the shadow of a foundation. The Chief Justice was a rich man before he went to Washington in any capacity, and during the whole of his public life his expenses have always exceeded his salary. Living with open liberality and extended hospitality, he has always been compelled to draw on his private fortune in order to keep up this style of living. The story now so industriously circulated is only a base and malicious falsehood set on foot to injure the Chief Justice, and to affect his future political prospects. It strikes a man invulnerable in his honesty, and will fail to damage the reputation of a statesman of so high a standing as the head of our national judiciary.

The President's Dilemma.

WE do not wonder that President Johnson moves slowly in the Stanton matter. Should he attempt to remove the Secretary of War in *violation* of law, he would certainly furnish a clear and undisputable case for impeachment. That the intent of the Tenure of Office bill was to take from the President the power of removing Cabinet officers, without the consent of the Senate, is indisputable; and the quibbles whereby this plain intent of the law is sought to be avoided, might not possess much weight with the Senate as a high Court of Impeachment.

On the other hand, if Stanton is merely suspended, the whole matter will go at once to the Senate upon its assembling, where he will be fully sustained, and will return to his office with all the prestige of triumph over the President.

The dilemma is an ugly one, and Mr. Johnson should have studied it more carefully before he encountered it.

The Surratt Case.

THE Surratt case has terminated in a disagreement of the jury. While the wretched criminal thus escapes a legal conviction as one of the murderers of the President, we doubt that the public judgment of his connection with that crime will be at all modified thereby. Enough has been developed on the trial to show conclusively that he was one of the conspirators. Whether he was actually present in Washington on the day of the assassination matters little. The jury has saved him from the gallows, but the brand of Cain is upon him.

The facts developed on this trial show that Surratt was a conspirator and a traitor, but whether a Washington jury could be found to convict him is a question. It is doubtful whether such a jury would have convicted even Booth himself.

CONOVER'S BID FOR A PARDON.—The desperate straits to which the President is reduced are revealed when he summons a convicted and self-acknowledged perjurer to his aid. Sanford Conover, alias Dunham, concocts a story which on its very face bears evidence of fraud, and the President, through a supple tool, sends it forth to the world. Nobody will wonder that Conover, a convicted perjurer, should have invented the story, because he hoped, and not unreasonably, thereby to obtain a pardon; but that the President should have thought that such a fanfaronade of fraud and folly would have any influence upon the public mind, only shows to what a fearful extremity he has been reduced. But Mr. Johnson should now play fair, and give Conover the pardon which he has so richly earned.

"FIERCE SPECTACLES."—The latest charge against the distinguished Secretary of War is that he wears "*fierce* spectacles." Says our Democratic contemporary this morning:—"No tear moistened the dark eyelids of the Advocate-General, or dimmed the *fierce spectacles* of the Secretary of War." We submit that this is too bad. A man who wears "fierce spectacles" ought not to be allowed to hold a seat in the Cabinet. This fierceness is undoubtedly owing to the peculiar character of the glasses used in the construction of the spectacles. Mr. Stanton should try some other maker.

THE "HARRIS" LETTER.—The conservative letter published in the papers on Saturday, and ascribed to ex-Senator Harris, of New York, proves to have been the production of *somebody else*. It bore internal evidence of not coming from Senator Harris, unless that gentleman has lately become demented. Who Mr. "Ira E. Harris" is, nobody knows or cares.

A NEW MINERAL.—There has recently been discovered in Borneo a new mineral, mixed with the platinum found in that region. It forms small grains or globules of a dark black-grey color, and of considerable lustre. Many of these grains exhibit brilliant crystalline facets which are the faces of a regular octohedron. The mineral is very hard and brittle. It does not fuse before the blow-pipe, but diffuses a strong odor of sulphurous acid. It is to be call Sulphate of Ruthenium.

AN AGGRIEVED NOBLEMAN.—The Marquis of Westmeath holds the same position in the English House of Lords that has earned Mr. Whalley so funny a notoriety in the House of Commons. He is the self-appointed champion of Protestantism, and finds in every other motion and bill a Jesuitical plot. This noble lord has a friend, a "leading Orangeman," who haunts the strangers' gallery of the House of Lords, which is immediately above the gallery in which the reporters sit. On the occasion of the second reading of the bill for the repeal of the Declaration against Transubstantiation, Lord Westmeath had given notice of a question, and was about to speak, when his Orange friend, whose name is Harper, being in the gallery, overheard one reporter say to another:—"I see that old idiot, the Marquis of Westmeath, has a long notice on the books for this evening, but I'll take care not to give a word of what he says." Subsequently the same individual observed in a loud voice, evidently intended for the occupants of the reporters' gallery:—"What a pity it is that there is no one to send this confounded old idiot to a lunatic asylum!" Harper reported these remarks to Lord Westmeath, and that indignant peer asked the House at its next session if they did not constitute a breach of privilege? There was a roar of laughter, and some considerate friend persuaded the Marquis not to press his point. As the incident has got into the papers, its hero may as well retire at once to his ancestral acres. He will have no comfort of his life in London.

"THE ONE CENT WAR."—The "one cent war" in St. Louis has ended, and in favor of right and the people. The street railroad companies have yielded, and, for the present at least, have abandoned the attempt to extort the six cent rate of fare. The result was due to the almost unanimous opposition of the St. Louis people, who not only grumbled and protested, as we did here, but made practical and physical resistance to the imposition. Knowing their rights, they defended them. On the last day when the six cent fare was demanded there was a series of lively squabbles "along the whole line." Frequent collisions occurred between the passengers and the conductors, but the police adopted this sensible and just rule—that when the passengers simply acted on the defensive, the conductors should be arrested. Finding that the battle was going against them under this regulation, the railroad directors ordered that the cars be stopped whenever any collisions between the passengers and conductors occurred, but this "dodge" was fruitless, for the police would not allow the standing cars to obstruct the streets. Beaten at all points, and finding that the Police Court decided generally in favor of the passengers, the railroad companies concluded to back water and return to the legal and just rate of fare. They are not through their troubles, however, for the Street Commissioner has brought several suits against them for obstructing the streets; and other suits may be instituted for failure to run on regular time. It is a comfort to know that the "one cent war" has been extremely unprofitable to them.

TROUBLE BREWING.—The new Canadian Confederation does not start off under altogether the happiest auspices. The party leaders are wrangling among themselves, and the opposition is daily acquiring strength. Lower Canada is jealous of Upper Canada, and their respective journals denounce each other in unmeasured terms. The Browns, McGees, Howes, Camerons, Macdonalds, and Cauchons are, to say the least, having a decidedly lively time of it. Already do some of our Canadian exchanges begin to predict the failure of the Confederation. Our neighbors will never find any true and lasting union, except under the Stars and Stripes.

ASKING QUESTIONS.—In Mrs. Craik's (Miss Muloch's) new novel of "Leslie Tyrell" there is a well-drawn picture of a gardener mowing, who is much relieved when the arrival of a stranger brings to a close his cross-examination by a bevy of curious children:—

"He touched his hat with an air of great relief, for the children were propounding to the mower questions and remarks of an abstruse and difficult nature, respecting the work in which he was engaged, and as he altogether failed to understand the drift of almost any one of the questions asked, he was in consequence driven to such irrelevant replies as threw the children's minds into a state of extreme confusion."

THE PHILOSOPHY OF NOVEL READING.—The *Saturday Review* thinks that in modern life the book of romance fills the same place which was held by the drama in the earlier stages of the world's history. It says:—

"The literature of a country, indeed, represents the condition of the popular imagination far more than it represents the condition of national manners. The one distinguishing feature of the literature of the nineteenth century has been the wonderful growth of the novel. The novel may be almost said to constitute the staple literary food of three-quarters of our contemporaries. We are so dependent on the institution that it seems difficult to understand how people got on before it was invented."

A LAKE MONSTER.—The dwellers on Lake Michigan are sure there is a monster in that lake. Whether whale, sea serpent, mermaid, or beast, they do not know, but they are sure such a creature is there, and an expedition like that of Jason in search of the Golden Fleece is contemplated. Jasons, to order, can be found in Chicago.

NOT DRAMATIC.—It is said by the Boston *Journal* that the only thing which has prevented the dramatization of "Norwood" is the great number of its characters. It would take a regiment of actors to fill the *dramatis personæ*.

GOOD OUT OF EVIL.—A London letter-writer says that one good result is likely to come from the execution of Maximilian. Since hearing of that event, the Emperor of Austria has declared that he never will again sign another death-warrant.

A NEW ENGLAND RECIPE.—According to the *Post*, some Boston boy has invented a process for the rapid and extensive manufacture of turtle soup. This is the formula:—Pour a quart of water into a panful of hash.

TAX ON MUSIC.—In Dayton, Ohio, the proprietors of hand-organs and hurdy-gurdies are persuaded to move on by a municipal fine of $2. This, imposed daily, so curtails the "margin of profit" that emigration and exile ensue.

SLY.—The Boston *Post* has the following puff of one of its favorite summer resorts:—"For a good watering place, go into the cellars of some of our liquor dealers."

A PREGNANT TRUTH.—The London *Spectator*, after making the remarkable statement that the "Western farmers of America declare that they cannot, and will not, cut grain at the present rate of wages," follows up the apocryphal announcement by stating the undoubted fact (not peculiar to London) "that if live meat were selling at a penny a pound the butchers would charge 10d."

THE METEORS.

What is Seen from Greenwich Observatory.

GREENWICH OBSERVATORY, ENGLAND, August 10—Midnight.—The astronomers employed here are engaged in making observations of the August meteors. The night is clear and the moon very bright. Since the hour of 9 o'clock to-night but few meteors have been seen, and none of them brighter than stars of the third or fourth magnitude. The observations made to this moment confirm the statement that the radiant point of the luminaries is in the constellation Perseus. All the meteors yet seen are green.

Meteoric Display as Seen at Poughkeepsie.

POUGHKEEPSIE, August 11.—A very severe storm raged at different points along the Hudson yesterday afternoon. At this place the rain fell in torrents and the wind blew a perfect hurricane, cutting down trees, tearing away awnings, and doing considerable damage. Between here and New Hamburg hail fell in large quantities, and below the lightning was terribly vivid.

At ten o'clock last evening the wind was from the northeast, being light. At half-past twelve the sky to the northward was comparatively clear, and the wind had shifted to the northwest, a cooler atmosphere prevailing. Shortly after one o'clock this morning an entirely clear sky was visible, and at that hour a brilliant meteor shot from the northern to the southern horizon. It was followed by several others, neither of which, however, was as brilliant in appearance as the first. From one till two A.M. over seventy meteors were counted, and from that time till half-past three, A. M., they increased in numbers so fast that they could not be counted. Three of them were of great brilliancy and presented a splendid appearance. All the while the air was quite cool and the sky clear. By four o'clock A. M. the celestial exhibition had entirely ceased.

Delights of Travel on a Red Sea Steamer.

The heat in the Red Sea was, to my mind, terrific, although I have since found that men can bear much higher temperature without inconvenience. I couldn't sleep, eat or read. Nothing but a perfectly passive existence could be endured, and the various points of interest—Mounts Sinai and Horeb, which were plainly visible, were merely glanced at and listlessly spoken about. Every one at least looked uncomfortable, and that "prickly heat" that tormented one more than the other, was the only distinction in the apparent amount of misery each had to endure.

Troubles never come alone, so my especial antipathy—cockroaches—swarmed in the cabins, beds, and every crevice around you, below deck. It is not a pleasant thing to go into the kitchen without a light, and feel one or two of the small English "black beetles" endeavoring to ascend your leg, or introduce themselves into your shoes; but—horror of horror is it!—to have to get into a berth that you have seen promenaded by troops of enormous insects, and to be forcibly deprived of light by an external authority blowing it out just as you fancy you discern the "captain" beetle leading his force out for the night. Lie down, and fancies multiply, until tired Nature yields at last, and amid dreams of Brobdignagian *Coleoptera*, snatches of unrefreshing sleep are obtained.

Short, however, is the repose, for an uncommonly strong pull at your hair, or an uneasy feeling about your finger nails, tells you too plainly that one of the midnight visitors has commenced his nibbles. Positively, one night I imagined my fellow-companion was playing a practical joke, and constantly awakening me by tugging at my hair. Enraged and out of patience, I rose up, and flinging a slipper into the lower berth on the head of an unfortunate and maligned friend, who was sound asleep, I discovered the disturber to be an enormous cockroach, measuring nearly three inches in length, that hurriedly scuttled off the pillow, and secreted itself in a crevice in the ship's side. Great are the tortures of those who, priding themselves on their personal appearance, with fixature and pomade, present that glossy and attractive head of hair. Cockroaches on board ship are as fond of grease and nice perfumes as any young swell could be on shore. The moral is evident. Oil your hair as little as possible when on board a ship in tropical climates.—*St. James' Magazine.*

SPECIAL NOTICES.

GROCERS' AND BUTCHERS' REFRIGERATORS—Cheap and good; warranted cold, and free from sweat, or no sale.
Also, HARRIS' UNCLE SAM HOT-AIR RANGE, which is so admirably constructed that the cooking of a family, instead of being a labor, is really a pleasant exercise.
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The next term commences on THURSDAY, September 12. Candidates or admission may be examined the day before (September 11), or on Tuesday, July 30, the day before the annual commencement.
For circulars apply to President CATTELL, or to
Professor R. B. YOUNGMAN,
Clerk of the Faculty.
Easton, Pa., July, 1867. 7 20 4ptf

McELROY'S PHILADELPHIA CITY DIRECTORY FOR 1868.—The publishers inform their friends and the public that the above work will be issued at the usual time. The canvass will commence as heretofore, and, by a careful selection of experienced canvassers and a strict attention by the compilers, we are determined to make the Directory for 1868 a RELIABLE and full record of the names and locations of all business men and private citizens. Grateful for past encouragement, future patronage is respectfully solicited.
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FOR CLERK OF ORPHANS' COURT,
WILLIAM F. SCHEIBLE,
Twentieth Ward. [7 23 1m
Subject to the rules of the Democratic party.

PHILADELPHIA AND READING RAILROAD COMPANY—OFFICE, No. 227 S. FOURTH Street.
PHILADELPHIA, June 26, 1867.
DIVIDEND NOTICE.
The Transfer Books of this Company will be closed on SATURDAY, the 6th of July next, and be reopened on TUESDAY, July 16, 1867.
A Dividend of FIVE PER CENT. has been declared on the Preferred and Common Stock, clear of National and State Taxes, payable in cash on and after the 15th of July next to the holders thereof, as they shall stand registered on the books of the Company on the 6th of July next.
All orders for Dividends must be witnessed and stamped.
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SPECIAL NOTICES.

PHILADELPHIA, 3D AUGUST, 1867.

The undersigned, citizens and members of the Republican Party of Philadelphia, having long known Mr. JOSEPH M. COWELL, and well knowing his honesty and capability to faithfully and properly discharge the duties of any position that he would be willing to accept, earnestly desire that he may be selected by the political party to which we are attached, as the next candidate for the Sheriffalty of this county. Should he, as we trust he will, be nominated for that position by the Republican Convention in August (inst.), we should take peculiar pleasure in giving him our cordial and earnest support in the canvass and at the polls, feeling, as we do, assured that, if, through our efforts in his behalf, we should be partially instrumental in electing him as Sheriff of Philadelphia, he would so conduct the business of that office that we should have reason ever after to congratulate ourselves for our part in having aided to place him in it.

Mr. Cowell has been for thirty-six years a resident of this city, during which time he has given the most conclusive proofs of integrity and intelligence in discharge of his duties to both public and private business, as a merchant and as a public officer. The occurrence of the Rebellion was the destruction of his mercantile business, as it was chiefly connected with the Southern trade, and, in 1861, he was appointed by Abraham Lincoln Appraiser of Customs for this Port, which position he filled with honor until, in consequence of the defection from the Republican Party of Andrew Johnson, he was removed, because he would not desert his party and violate his own convictions of political duty. As a member of Councils, also, Mr. Cowell proved himself eminently worthy of public confidence.

Mr. Cowell has been named in two Conventions of his party for the Sheriffalty, in which instances he stood next in the number of votes received to the successful candidate. It is to be hoped that in the next Republican Convention he will receive a majority of the votes for this office. It is the sincere wish of the undersigned that he may, and they hereby pledge themselves to use all proper means to secure his success in that Convention, and afterwards before the people.

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THE SHERIFFALTY.

To the Editors of the Sunday Dispatch.

Gentlemen:—In the article signed "Brickyard," in your paper of yesterday, an attack is made upon the military and political character of General Prevost. Although the writer has been evidently misinformed, as a friend of truth and justice I cannot permit it to pass without correction.

First, in regard to the General's career as a soldier. Early in 1862 he was appointed by the late General Frank Patterson Assistant Adjutant-General on his staff, and took part in the battles of the Peninsula, Yorktown, Williamsburg, Seven Pines, Peach Orchard, Glendale, and Malvern Hills. Returning in broken health from the swamps of the Chickahominy, he was invited by the Corn Exchange Association to take command of the 118th Regiment P. V., which was organized under their superintendence. He commanded the Corn Exchange Regiment at Antietam and Shepherdstown. At the latter battle *he was severely wounded, but after several months' illness, against the advice of his surgeon, he returned again to his regiment, and led it at the battle of Chancellorsville!* His wound not permitting him to continue in active service, he was transferred to the Veteran Reserve Corps, and was in command of the depot camp at Harrisburg, after that, of the camp of Rebel prisoners at Elmira, and subsequently of the depot camp at Springfield, Illinois. For gallant conduct on the field he was breveted Brigadier-General.

I append a copy of a letter of that gallant soldier, Major-General Griffin, United States army, which will satisfy any one in regard to General Prevost's military record:—

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF TEXAS, GALVESTON, Texas, March 27, 1867.

Adjutant-General United States Army, Washington, D. C.—General:—I have the honor to recommend for the appointment by brevet, in the volunteer service, for gallant services in the field, Colonel Charles M. Prevost, as Brigadier General. Colonel Prevost was badly wounded whilst bravely leading his regiment at Shepherdstown, Va., 1862, and was compelled to leave the field after the battle of Chancellorsville on account of his wound. Colonel Prevost is a gentleman of high worth, was an excellent soldier, taking into the field an excellent regiment, 118th Pennsylvania Volunteers, and he deserves honorable mention by his country.

I am, sir, very respectfully your obedient servant.
(Signed) CHARLES GRIFFIN,
Brevet Major-General.

From the moment the first gun was fired upon Fort Sumter to the present General Prevost *has been an active member of the Republican party; he voted for Mr. Lincoln, was one of the Vice-Presidents of the great meeting in front of the Union League last fall, and the assertion that he did not vote last fall is set at rest by the following certificate:—*

SEVENTH PRECINCT, TWENTY-SECOND WARD, PHILADELPHIA, August 12, 1867.

We, the undersigned, hereby certify, of our own personal knowledge, that General Charles M. Prevost voted the full Republican ticket at this Precinct, at the election in October, 1866.

(Signed) FREDERICK L. SMITH, Judge of the Election.
ANDREW CASSIDY, Window Inspector.
CHARLES N. BERGER, Inspector's Clerk.
WILLIAM SHERMER, Return Clerk.
WILLIAM L. SMITH, LEMUEL ZELL, Executive Committee.
WILLIAM DUNLOP.

Let justice be done to a gallant soldier.

"JUSTICE."

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

[FOR ADDITIONAL LOCAL ITEMS SEE INSIDE PAGES.]

THE FIRE AT THE GOOD INTENT MILLS—LOSS $20,000.—The Good Intent Mills are located on the West Chester road, opposite the Pennsylvania Hospital for the Insane. They consist of one main building and two wings. The mills are owned by James Lord, and occupied by various companies. The west wing, in the second story of which the fire occurred, is occupied by Richard Kershaw, manufacturer of woollen shawls. On Saturday last all hands were discharged early, as is usual on that day, and about 3 o'clock P. M. the clerk closed the mill.

About half an hour after some person passing saw flames and smoke issuing from Kershaw's portion of the mill. Gaining the room, it was found that a pile of shawls, numbering about 2500, and occupying a space 25 feet long, 5 wide and 6 high, were on fire, as was also a large reeling machine. By the use of the apparatus belonging to the mill, the fire was nearly all extinguished before the arrival of the firemen.

But the fiery element clung tenaciously to the beams and rafters of the third floor. All the shawls were destroyed, the reel almost so by fire, and the stock of wool, etc., greatly damaged by water and fire, making a loss which exceeds $20,000. This is partially covered by insurance in New York and Baltimore companies. The building was not damaged seriously, and is fully covered in the city companies.

A "PAUL PRY."—Two men, both upholsterers, named respectively Henry Baxter and William Goslin, live side by side in a double house in Germantown. Ever since their establishment in such close proximity to each other, difficulties have, it is said, been of daily and we might add, of nightly occurrence. On Saturday night both parties retired to rest. About three o'clock it is averred that Goslin arose to prepare some medicine for a sick child, when, stepping to a window, who should he see but Baxter, or a vision of that person, standing upon the top of a bulk window peering into his window, and taking a *coup d'œil* of what was going on in the room. Throwing open the shutters Mr. Goslin intimated, in not a tranquil manner, that unless Baxter cleared out or made off immediately he, Goslin, would blow the head off of Baxter with a pistol then and there, not in hand, but near by. Baxter did so. A charge was preferred by Mr. Goslin next morning, and Alderman Thomas held Baxter in $1000 bail to answer at Court for his misdemeanor.

REMOVAL.—Mr. C. W. A. Trumpler, the well-known music dealer, who has been for several years located at the southeast corner of Seventh and Chesnut streets, has removed to the beautiful brown-stone front No. 926 Chesnut street. The new building has been fitted up in superb style, at an immense outlay of money, and greater facilities have been obtained for displaying his increased stock of music. Pianos, melodeons, guitars, and every instrument that will gladden the heart by its sweet strains, are displayed in an artistic manner and in endless variety. Mr. Trumpler has always sustained the reputation of being among the first of our music dealers, and his increased stock and splendid facilities for displaying it will no doubt increase his number of customers, as it should, for enterprise and the desire to please should be encouraged by our citizens. All the latest pieces of music can be obtained at Trumpler's as cheap as at any other establishment in the city.

A DRAMATIC EVENT.—The production of Shakespeare's great fairy spectacle of *A Midsummer Night's Dream* at the Walnut Street Theatre, this evening, will undoubtedly be the event of the season. The music of Mendelssohn, the scenery by Telbin, the splendid ballet, the beautiful jewelry, and dazzling dresses will all be pressed upon the stage in gorgeous array. The motto with all should be, "May we be there to see."

HIGHWAY ROBBERY.—William Lane and Isaac Quinn were arrested on a charge of highway robbery, in the vicinity of Thirteenth and Oxford streets. It is alleged that they knocked down Mr. J. R. Spice on Bovine street, above Jefferson, late on Saturday night, robbed him of a gold watch and chain, and $14 in money. Alderman Fitch committed them to prison, to await trial at Court.

ASSAULT WITH INTENT TO KILL.—Thomas Lea, a black man, assaulted a woman at an early hour this morning, on Mary street, between Third and Fourth. During the assault upon her he cut her with a knife across the temple, inflicting a very painful though not a dangerous wound. Alderman Tittermary committed him to answer.

VIOLATING THE CITY ORDINANCE.—John O'Neil was arrested for running, with others, the Union hose carriage upon the walk at Forty-first street and Lancaster avenue, thereby breaking down a number of fences. He was fined and held to keep the peace by Alderman Mauli.

A SWINDLER.—A very genteel-looking personage, giving the name of Philip Roberson, and representing himself to be the son of a wealthy Englishman, has been stopping at the Continental Hotel for three days past. He had left what purported to be his baggage—that is, a trunk with nothing in it—at the American Hotel, Trenton, New Jersey. At the Continental he was requested to make a deposit, but he stated that the clerks insulted him, and he refused to do so, until he saw fit. On Saturday Officer Voorhees, attached to the Continental, accompanied him around the city to dispose of a pin, which he said was worth $800. Upon being examined by a jeweler, it was pronounced to be worth exactly $1.25. Voorhees then handed Roberson over to Reserve Officer Newman, who took him before Recorder Eneu. The clerk of the Trenton Hotel appeared against him. He testified that Roberson wanted to sell him the pin for $100, but he wouldn't buy it. The Recorder held him in $600 bail to answer at Court. Upon searching the prisoner, the heavy gold (?) chain which was suspended to his vest button-hole, was found to be fastened to his suspenders. Two very large pocket-books came to light, but they contained nothing in the greenback line. Roberson stated that he had a friend stopping at the Continental, but search has been made for him and he cannot be found.

THE EXPLOSION.—This morning the following gentlemen were selected to act as jurymen at the Coroner's investigation into the late explosion:—Messrs. Henry L. Hoff, John Agnew, John A. Fulton, Joseph L. Parry, James F. Neal, and Benjamin F. Dubois. The Coroner and jury this morning went to the scene of the explosion, to examine it preparatory to holding the inquest.

ASSAULT AND BATTERY.—Charles Boyd was arrested this morning for committing an assault and battery on Cornelius Hamminger, proprietor of a lager beer saloon on Walnut street, above Second. Hamminger had his shirt torn completely off. Alderman Beitler committed Boyd to answer at Court.

STABBING AFFRAY.—Joseph Drew stabbed John Bailey, last evening, at a place called Middle alley. Jealousy was the incentive to this act. The wound inflicted is not a serious one. Drew was held, in default of $1200 bail, to answer by Alderman Morrow.

LARCENY OF A WATCH.—Columbus Armitage was arrested on a charge of larceny. It is said that he stole a silver watch from an engineer on the Pennsylvania Railroad, and was arrested at 3:30 o'clock yesterday morning. Alderman Jones held him in $600 bail to answer.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.—We have received from Mr. A. Winch, No. 505 Chesnut street, a batch of English newspapers and periodicals, the most noted of which are the London *Illustrated News, Punch, Fun, All the Year Round, Once-a-Week, Cassell's* and *Reynolds' Illustrated Papers.*

THE LIQUOR LAW VIOLATED.—John Eblee was arrested at his residence, No. 420 N. Twenty-second street, on a charge of violating the Sunday prohibitory law by keeping his saloon open. Alderman Pancoast held him in $800 bail to answer.

DISORDERLY HOUSE.—Anna Burns and Elizabeth Moyer were taken in custody for keeping an alleged disreputable house, on Blair street, above Otis. Alderman Helm held them in default of $1000 bail each to answer.

LINEN DUSTERS.—*Large assortment, different styles, impervious to dust, fitting neatly at the neck, selling at reduced prices to close out stock.*
Half way between Fifth and Sixth streets. } BENNETT & CO., TOWER HALL, No. 518 MARKET STREET, PHILADELPHIA,
And No. 600 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.
☞ *All kinds of Summer Clothing selling off to close out stock, at very low prices.*

WE would advise our patriotic and Union-loving citizens to take advantage of the short time now remaining before the great distribution which takes place next month, to purchase one or more shares of stock at one dollar per share, in the Riverside Institute (located at Beverly, New Jersey), and established for the gratuitous education of soldiers' and sailors' orphans. The small sum required (*i. e.*, one dollar) places this duty within the reach of all, and enables them to build one of the noblest monuments that can be erected to the memory of our deceased soldiers and sailors, while at the same time every one who contributes towards the grand work not only receives for a certainty more than the value of his money, but stands his chance with the other stockholders of being awarded some of the most valuable of the presents offered. The fine steel plate engravings given without extra cost with each share of stock purchased, are on exhibition at the principal office, No. 1225 Chesnut street, and are all well worthy of a visit by all lovers of the fine arts, and upon such visit they will certainly agree with us when we state that they are equal in every respect, both in style and finish, to those of this and other cities at 50 per cent. more than is charged by the Washington Library Company. Besides the picture you may select at the time of purchase, *every share* of stock held *will secure one present* when the great distribution of presents take place, in September or sooner, if the necessary number of shares are sold.

THE POISONS OF THE DAY.—The late temperance investigations in Massachusetts have thrown a flood of light on the horrible abuses practised in the liquor trade, and have at the same time demonstrated the absolute necessity for unadulterated diffusive stimulants for medicinal purposes. Clergymen of the highest standing, men of the highest rank in science, and philanthropists, who are above the reach of prejudice, have testified not only to the pernicious effects of the adulterated liquors of commerce, but also to the efficacy of uncontaminated alcoholic tonics as remedial and restorative agents.

First on the list of this class of preparations, best known, and most extensively used of all the stomachics of the day, stands HOSTETTER'S STOMACH BITTERS. This specific is the only representative of that absolutely pure article which eminent divines, chemists, physicians, and social economists in New England have just declared not to be a proper subject for prohibitory legislation. The faculty proclaims by the mouths of its professors that a stimulant of this character is a medical necessity. HOSTETTER'S BITTERS satisfies all the requirements of science. Its alcoholic principle is free from the irritating constituents which analysis detects in even the best imported liquors, and the vegetable extracts with which it is medicated are among the best antidotes and restoratives that botanical science, in its world-wide research, has yet discovered. It is an indubitable fact that some constitutions and habits of body demand stimulation, and for all such a stimulant which combines anti-bilious and slightly aperient properties with its tonic virtues is manifestly desirable.

"HOW CAN YE BLOOM SO FRESH AND FAIR?" goes the old Scotch song. How? Why, those who show the bloom of health on their cheeks take Plantation Bitters, which has the power of fortifying the system against disease, and of regulating the digestive apparatus. Are you dyspeptic, weak, void of energy? Have you little or no appetite, headache, continued lassitude and depression of spirits? Take S. T.—1860—X., and bloom and beauty will return. The Bitters have become a household friend.

MAGNOLIA WATER—A delightful toilet article, superior to Cologne, and at half the price.

WHITMAN'S CHOCOLATE.—The best table Chocolate for families, hotels, and restaurants is manufactured at the Philadelphia Steam Chocolate and Cocoa Works. Office and Store No. 1210 Market street. STEPHEN F. WHITMAN.

A DELIGTFUL TREAT of a hot summer's eve is to step into Morse's Saloons, Nos. 902 and 904 Arch street, and take a glass of his celebrated Raspberry Ice. Nothing like it.

DROPSY AND DROPSICAL SWELLINGS are certainly cured by Dr. Jayne's Alterative. It stimulates the absorbents into healthy action, whereby all watery or calcareous depositions are gradually but surely carried off. It also increases the power of digestion and imparts renewed vigor to the whole system, thus removing all danger of a relapse. Prepared only at No. 242 Chesnut street.

IN THIS SEASON OF DAMPNESS a proper change of clothing is necessary to the preservation of full health. For the means of procuring a full change of seasonable clothing at a low price, our readers will visit the first-class Ready-made Clothing House of Charles Stokes & Co., under the Continental Hotel, Chesnut street, below Ninth.

FINE CONFECTIONS.—At George W. Jenkins', No. 1037 Spring Garden street, can be obtained foreign fruits, nuts, almonds, etc., as well as a fine assortment of confections. Jenkins is worthy of a call.

LYONS' MAGNETIC INSECT POWDER, for killing Fleas, Moths, Roaches, and Bugs. The original and only sure article. Sold by all respectable dealers.

DEPOT FOR THE SALE of Lash's Five-dollar Washing Machines, Clothes-Wringers, and Step Ladders, No. 727 Market street, Philadelphia. J. S. LASH & Co.

A FINE SUPPLY of finely finished Looking Glasses and Picture Frames, at Reimer & Co.'s manufactory, No. 624 Arch street.

USE DEXTER'S HAIR RESTORATIVE.
☞ *Grey Hairs Annihilated.*
☞ *Grey Hairs Annihilated.*
☞ *Grey Hairs Annihilated.*
McINTIRE & BROTHER, No. 1035 Chesnut street.

THE TRAVELING SUITS—
The White Duck Vests,
The Colored Duck Suits,
The Alpaca Coats,
The Drap d'Ete Sacks,
The Short Duck Sacks,
The Linen Dust Coats,
The Light Cassimere Suits.
The Skeleton Sacks,
Are all popular at this time, because they are just the thing for this hot weather. Our styles are as elegant as in any custom establishment. Our prices are so low, people buy with great satisfaction.
WANAMAKER & BROWN, THE LARGEST CLOTHING HOUSE, OAK HALL, THE CORNER OF SIXTH AND MARKET STREETS.

JONES & THACHER, Printers, 510 Minor St.

MARRIED.

DILG—LANE.—On the 21st of July, 1867, by Rev. William C. Robinson, Mr. WILLIAM DILG to Miss MARY E. LANE, daughter of JOHN S. LANE, all of Philadelphia. No cards.

SCOTT—ANDREWS.—July 16, 1867, by the Rev. J. W. Smith, Mr. WALTER E. SCOTT to Miss ANNIE J. ANDREWS, all of this city.

DIED.

ANDERSON.—On the 10th instant, HENRY ANDERSON, in the 30th year of his age.

His relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from his late boarding-house, N. W. corner of Broad and Race streets, on Tuesday afternoon at 2 o'clock. To proceed to Mount Morian Cemetery.

BAKER.—On the 9th instant, Miss KATE BAKER, daughter of the late John and Margaret Baker, in the 32d year of her age.

Her relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her brother-in-law, G. Morris Doughty, No. 507 Girard avenue, on Tuesday afternoon at 3 o'clock.

CLAYPOOL.—On the 11th instant, RACHEL S. CLAYPOOL, daughter of Sarah and the late Captain A. G. Claypool.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her mother, No. 815 S. Fourth street, on Wednesday afternoon at 2 o'clock. To proceed to the the Methodist Union Ground.

ERETY.—On the 11th instant, GEORGE ERETY, Esq., in the 62d year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family, also Melita Lodge No. 295, A. Y. M., are invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, No. 482 N. Third street, on Tuesday afternoon at 2 o'clock. Interment at Laurel Hill.

FRENCH.—On the 10th instant, JOSEPH FRENCH, in the 43d year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family, the members of New Jersey Lodge, No. 1, and of Camden Encampment, No. 12, I. O. of O. F., are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, No. 34 N. Fourth street, Camden, N. J., on Wednesday morning, the 14th instant, at 10 o'clock.

HOLMES.—On Saturday evening, August 10, Miss JANE HOLMES, aged 53 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her brother-in-law, William Arnold, No. 1729 Marshall street, on Wednesday afternoon at 2 o'clock.

JOHNSTON.—On the morning of the 11th instant, Mrs. LILLY JOHNSTON, widow of the late Adam Johnston, in the 76th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, No. 1309 Race street, on Wednesday afternoon, August 14, at 4 o'clock.

KERBAUGH.—On the 10th instant, ALICE, daughter of William and Susanna Kerbaugh, in the 9th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her parents, Nicetown, on Tuesday, the 13th instant, at 2 o'clock P. M.

LAFFERTY.—On the 10th instant, ELLEN LAFFERTY.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, No. 905 Auburn street, on Tuesday afternoon at 1 o'clock. Funeral service at St. Paul's Church. Interment at the Cathedral Cemetery.

LAFFERTY.—On the 11th instant, PATRICK, son of Patrick and the late Ann Lafferty, aged 21 years 7 months and 25 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of his parents, No. 1009 Ward street (west of Eighteenth, below Carpenter), on Tuesday afternoon at 3 o'clock.

STOCKTON.—On the 10th instant, after a lingering illness, which he bore with Christian fortitude, Mr. CHARLES STOCKTON, in the 41st year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family; Robert Morris Lodge, No. 29, and Palestine Encampment, I. O. of O. F.; and Henry Clay Council, No. 107, O. U. A. M., are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, No. 1214 N. Front street, on Tuesday afternoon, the 13th instant, at 1 o'clock. Funeral services in the Front Street M. E. Church.

TURNER.—On the 11th instant, ANDREW A., son of Andrew and Mary Ann Turner, in the 12th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of his parents, No. 554 N. Fifth street, below Green, on Tuesday morning, the 13th instant, at 8½ o'clock.

YOUNG.—On the 10th instant, after a lingering illness, CHARLES M. YOUNG, aged 43 years.

The relatives and friends, also the members of the Philadelphia Fire Company, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Tuesday morning at 10 o'clock, from his late residence, No. 1735 St. Joseph's avenue, above Chesnut street. To proceed to Asbury M. E. Vault, West Philadelphia.

"BROTHER NED," OR "COUSIN WILL," or any other lad, would be highly pleased by the gift of a Chest of Tools or a Boy's Work Bench from TRUMAN & SHAW'S, No. 835 (Eight Thirty-five) Market St., below Ninth.

SCRAPING OUT THE SWEET PULP OF THE green corn from the divided hulls, which it leaves adhering to the cob, is a peculiarity of the Patent Corn Grater, which makes it superior to others in the preparation of corn oysters, fritters, puddings, etc. For sale by TRUMAN & SHAW, No. 835 (Eight Thirty-five) Market St., below Ninth.

THOU SWELTERING CITIZEN! TAKE notice that we have Ice Planes for cooling drinks quickly, Patent Ice Picks, Ice Picks with mallets, Ice Tomahawks and Axes, Ice Tongs, Packer's Ice Cream Freezers, and other seasonable hardware for sale by TRUMAN & SHAW, No. 835 (Eight Thirty-five) Market St., below Ninth.

INSURE YOUR LIFE IN THE AMERICAN Life Insurance Company, OF PHILADELPHIA. OFFICE [4 18sp S. E. CORNER FOURTH AND WALNUT.

WARBURTON'S IMPROVED VENTILated and Easy-fitting DRESS HATS (patented), in all the approved fashions of the season. CHESNUT Street, next door to the Post Office. 9 18

JONES, TEMPLE & CO., FASHIONABLE HATTERS, No. 25 S. NINTH Street, First Store above Chestnut street. [4 9

FOSTER, FASHIONABLE HATTER, 4 11 6mosp No. 7 S. SIXTH Street.

FRENCH CIRCULATING LIBRARY.—PAUL E. GIRARD, FRENCH BOOKSELLER, STATIONER AND ENGRAVER, No. 232 S. ELEVENTH Street PHILADELPHIA. 22 5sp

THIRD EDITION

Murder in Baltimore.

[SPECIAL DESPATCH TO THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.]

BALTIMORE, August 12.—A young colored girl named Mary Ellen Waters, a domestic in a family residing on Franklin street, was found last night in the kitchen with her throat cut from ear to ear, and dead. The deed, it is supposed, was committed by a colored man named John Dixon, and jealousy is suspected to be the cause. The murderer is still at large.

Latest Markets by Telegraph.

NEW YORK, August 12.—Cotton steady. Flour dull and declining; sales of 5500 bbls.; State, $6 70@11 00; Western, $6 70@12 75; Southern, $11 25@15. Wheat dull; sales of 5000 bushels white California at $2 75@2 85. Corn declined 1@2c.; sales of 46,000 bushels; mixed Western, 85@86½c. Oats firm. Provisions quiet; new Mess, $23 37½. Whisky quiet.

LEGAL INTELLIGENCE.

COURT OF QUARTER SESSIONS—Judge Brewster.—Christian Kneass, Esq., Prosecuting Attorney.—Business was transacted to-day in the new court-room. The alterations that have been going on, and are now approaching completion, will, it is thought, be great improvements. The witness stand has been removed to the west end of the jury box, and the jurors' chairs are placed much nearer to the bar than they formerly were—"so near," remarked a facetious member this morning, "that we lawyers can, with the greatest ease, stand in our usual place and shake our fist under the jury's nose."

A sounding board has been placed above the Judge's bench, which arrests the sounds of one's voice and throws it into the room. With proper acoustic arrangements, this court-room will prove all that could be wished for the criminal business of the city.

Prison cases are still before the Court.

Eliza E. Dix was charged with assault and battery upon Mary Ware. Mary Ware, a little girl twelve years old, testified that last Saturday she was in a room where an old gentleman was lying sick, and the defendant, a middle-aged woman, came up and struck her. She said she would tell her father, who is a policeman, and the defendant then rudely pushed her out into the street. The defendant said something about her father, Policeman Ware, being before the Mayor upon a charge of making causeless arrests in the neighborhood, and this was reported to the policeman, and he then immediately took out a warrant for the defendant's arrest.

The defense produced a number of witnesses, who testified that this little girl and some others were creating a disturbance in the room where the old gentleman was lying on the point of death, and that Mrs. Dix only ordered them out. A good character was also established.

Gustavus Remak said to the jury, that where a lady, through charity, ordered a lot of troublesome children from a close room, in which an old gentleman was dying, her act should meet with the approval of all good men—and not be construed into an offense against the law, an assault and battery. Verdict not guilty.

Mary Haggerty was charged with the larceny of a vest pattern, valued at $2. Belonging to Aldema Menger. Mr. Menger testified that this woman entered his tailor shop, and begged for rags, representing herself to be very poor; he gave her some rags that were lying on the floor. When she had gone he missed a vest pattern that was hanging on the wall, and had her arrested. The pattern was found upon her person. Verdict guilty.

John McPherson was convicted of a charge of the larceny of a shirt belonging to Joshua Balding. He stole the shirt one Sunday morning from Mr. Balding's yard.

John Vanhorn was acquitted of a charge of the larceny of muslin, valued at $1 50, belonging to Anna Berry. The evidence was that somesody who is not known stole the muslin, and a pawnbroker's ticket for some other articles that had been stolen was traced to the defendant.

Philip Baker was charged with assault and battery upon August Schaefler. Mr. Schaefler testified that on the 2d of July the defendant, a young man, came to the door of his room, where he, his wife, and another woman were working, and called him to the door, saying he had a pistol ready. Mr. Schaefler said nothing, but merely went towards his door; the defendant threw something that struck him on the chin, inflicting a deep cut. As soon as he had done this, the defendant turned and ran away.

The defense alleged that the defendant did not strike Mr. Schaeffle, and that this whole story was fabricated only to gratify spite. On trial.

UNITED STATES COURT IN BANKRUPTCY.—Since our last report, which included all cases up to July 29, the following additional petitions in bankruptcy have been made:—

Edw. M. Lowry, Philadelphia. Petition and oath of allegiance filed July 29. Order of reference to Register Ashton.

George W. D. Smith, Philadelphia. Petition and oath of allegiance filed July 29. Order of reference to Register Ashton.

Jacob K. Palmer, Texas, Wayne county, Pa. Petition and oath of allegiance filed July 30. Order of reference to Register Foster.

William H. Reid, Honesdale, Wayne county, Pa. Petition and oath of allegiance filed July 30. Order of reference to Register Foster.

Edwin E. Gilbert, Honesdale, Wayne county, Pa. Petition and oath of allegiance filed July 30. Order of reference to Register Foster.

Benjamin Sherwood, Honesdale, Wayne county, Pa. Petition and oath of allegiance filed July 30. Order of reference to Register Foster.

Robert A. Smith, Honesdale, Wayne county, Pa. Petition and oath of allegiance filed July 30. Order of reference to Register Foster.

Charles H. Rogers, Waymart, Wayne county, Pa. Petition and oath of allegiance filed July 30. Order of reference to Register Foster.

James W. Manning, Bethany, Wayne county, Pa. Petition and oath of allegiance filed July 30. Order of reference to Register Foster.

John D. Lahar, Buckingham City, Wayne county, Pa. Petition and oath of allegiance filed July 30. Order of reference to Register Foster.

John Lord, Darby, Delaware county, Pa. Petition and oath of allegiance filed July 30. Order of reference to Register Thomas.

Lorenzo Fairbanks, Philadelphia. Petition and oath of allegiance filed July 31. Order of reference to Register Ashton.

S. A. Pearson, Philadelphia. Petition and oath of allegiance filed July 31. Order of reference to Register Ashton.

William Schuoler, Sinking Spring, Berks county, Pa. Involuntary petition of Reifle et al. filed July 31. J. C. Oliver, Pottsville. Petition and oath of allegiance filed August 1. Order of reference to Register Hobart, Pottsville.

Daniel Weikel. Petition and oath of allegiance filed August 1. Order of reference to Register Corson.

Salona Fitzmiller. Involuntary. Petition filed, and case ordered to stand over, that distinct affidavits may be adduced.

Thomas H. Beeser. Petition and oath of allegiance filed August 2. Order of reference to Register Foster.

Joseph A. Kalbeck. Petition and oath of allegiance filed August 3. Order of reference to Register Matzberger.

David Ruth. Petition and oath of allegiance filed August 5. Order of reference to Register Corson.

William Donaldson. Petition and oath of allegiance filed August 6. Order of reference to Register Hobart.

James McCartney. Petition and oath of allegiance filed August 6. Order of reference to Register Fisher.

George Maus. Petition and oath of allegiance filed August 6. Order of reference to Register Barnett.

Christian B. Deller. Petition and oath of allegiance filed August 8. Order of reference to Register Foster.

George Clarkson and Charles B. Masser. Petition and oath of allegiance filed August 6. Order of reference to Register McMichael.

John H. Hutchinson. Petition and oath of allegiance filed August 7. Order of reference to Register Parsons.

L. T. and C. S. Rutter. Petition and oath of allegiance filed August 7. Order of reference to Register Thomas.

John Klopp. Petition and oath of allegiance filed August 9. Order of reference to Register Hobart.

Luberman & Gezen. Involuntary. Petition of Kreider, Snodgrass & Co., filed August 9.

Samuel Henry. Petition and oath of allegiance filed August 9. Order of reference to Register Corson.

John McC. Maxwell. Petition and oath of allegiance filed August 10. Order of reference to Register Thomas.

Larne M. Hicks. Petition and oath of allegiance filed August 12. Order of reference to Register Wiestling.

SPEER'S PURE WINES.

CALIFORNIA PORT AND SHERRY, SAMBURG PORT, LA DELICAT, AND LA PURISSIMA WINES.

These Wines we recommend to the public as positively pure. They are known to be such, and well worth the notice of all who use Wines. We recommend them to ladies and invalids, to the old and debilitated, because of their purity and strengthening qualities. The La Purissima is a delicate Sauterne or Dinner Wine.

For sale, wholesale or retail, by

SIMON COLTON & CLARKE, S. W. COR. BROAD AND WALNUT STS., 9 14 tuthsatp PHILADELPHIA.

FLY NETS. KNEASS & CO., No. 631 MARKET Street, BIG HORSE in the Door. [4 11 tuthsatp

HELMBOLD.

HELMBOLD'S

EXTRACT OF BUCHU

At the Cape of Good Hope the Hottentots have long used BUCHU for a variety of diseases; it was borrowed from those rude practitioners by the English and Dutch physicians, on whose recommendation it was employed in Europe, and has now come into general use. It is given chiefly in

GRAVEL, CHRONIC CATARRH OF THE BLADDER, FOR FEMALE WEAKNESS AND DEBILITY, FOR PROLAPSUS UTERI, DISEASES OF THE PROSTATE GLAND, RETENTION OR INCONTINENCE OF URINE

And all diseases requiring the aid of a diuretic, arising from a loss of tone in the parts concerned in its evacuation. It is also recommended in case

DYSPEPSIA, CHRONIC RHEUMATISM, CUTANEOUS AFFECTIONS AND DROPSY.

To cure these diseases we must bring into action the muscles which are engaged in their various functions. To neglect them, however slight may be the attack, is sure to affect the bodily health and mental powers. Our FLESH and BLOOD are supported from these sources.

Persons at every period of life, from

INFANCY TO OLD AGE,

And in every state of health, are liable to be subjects of these diseases. The causes in many instances are unknown. The patient has, however, an admirable remedy in

HELMBOLD'S

FLUID EXTRACT OF BUCHU.

HELMBOLD'S

EXTRACT OF BUCHU.

PREPARED BY

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PRINCIPAL DEPOTS,

NO. 594 BROADWAY, NEW YORK,

AND

NO. 104 SOUTH TENTH STREET PHILA.

HELMBOLD

FOURTH EDITION

HIGHLY IMPORTANT NEWS!

Removal of Secretary Stanton.

Gen. Grant Takes Possession of the War Department.

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

[SPECIAL DESPATCH TO EVENING TELEGRAPH.]

WASHINGTON, August 12—2 P. M.—The President has just issued his order suspending Hon. Edwin M. Stanton from his functions as Secretary of War of the United States.

The order directs General U. S. Grant to take the position of Secretary of War for the present.

General Grant has just taken possession of the War Office, Mr. Stanton retiring under protest. General Grant stated to Secretary Stanton that he had to obey the order of the President.

General Steadman will be appointed Secretary of War on Wednesday, upon arrival here.

General Grant has informed the President that he cannot perform dual duty for more than one week, and his statement will be considered in Cabinet to-day.

The friends of Secretary Stanton are calling on him in large numbers, and assuring him of their personal regard. Mr. Stanton is not at all ruffled at the event. E. O. D.

From the West.

ST. LOUIS, August 12.—A Fort Gibson letter says that Lewis Downing has been elected Chief of the Cherokee nation, over William P. Ross, by a large majority. Both the Northern and Southern Cherokees voted for Downing, who, it is said, favors the sectionizing of the lands of the nation and other public enterprises.

The Salt Lake *Vidette* of the 26th ultimo says that the Colorado river has risen so high as to back up Gold river, causing destruction in Arizona City. Warehouses, stores, residences, and hotels were swept away. The loss is estimated at $300,000.

It is believed that the Government has been defrauded out of millions of dollars by a system of collecting on forged soldiers' discharges, transportation discharges, &c., which has been recently discovered. It is said many persons moving in respectable society are engaged in this business, and developments of a most startling character may be expected.

Arrest of a Philadelphian.

ROCHESTER, August 12.—A clergyman, who for two years past has been the Superintendent of an Orphan Asylum at Philadelphia, was arrested here yesterday, by Policeman McLean, for perpetrating gross outrages. He has been here only a few days. He is a regularly ordained clergyman, and confesses to having done wrong. He was taken to Philadelphia last night.

HEARINGS AT THE CENTRAL STATION.—Before Alderman Beitler at 2 o'clock to-day, Isadore Quinn, a grainer, residing at No. 1741 Alder street, William Lane, soft hat maker, residing in Mulvaney place, and Bernard Gorman, a bricklayer, residing No. 1617 Thompson street, were charged with attacking John R. Supplee, knocking him down, and robbing him of a gold watch and $14 in money. He recognized Quinn as being one of the party, and Lane as one who struck him. Part of the watch chain was found on Gorman, who was arrested in a brick yard. He had pawned the watch, and showed the officer the ticket. They were all committed for trial.

DEAD INFANT FOUND.—A dead male infant was found this afternoon in the burying ground, Passyunk road and Washington street. The Coroner was notified.

Philada. Stock Exchange Sales, Aug. 12

Reported by De Haven & Bro., No. 40 S. Third street.

BETWEEN BOARDS.

$2600 5-20s '65....reg.....108¾
$1000 Pa cp 8s, p due...100
$700 City 6s, New.....104⅝
$500 do. New.....104⅝
$1000 do. New.....104⅝
$500 do...Old.....97
$1000 C & A 6s, '85.....88½
$1000 do.....88½
$2000 War & Frank 7s..86½
$300 City 6s, Old.....97
7 sh Com'l Bk.....57¾
6 do.....57¾
21 sh Leh V R.....58½
$600 Pa cp 5s '70.....90
14 sh W Phila R.....45¾
4 sh Bk N. A.....239
do.....239
25 sh Ches & Wal.....40
2 sh 2d & 3d Sts.....79½
12 do.....79½
100 sh Penna R.....55. 53½
4 do.....55. 53½

SECOND BOARD.

24 sh Penna R.....53½
24 sh 12th & 13th.....20
50 sh Reading R. rf. 52¾

DEAFNESS.—EVERY INSTRUMENT THAT science and skill have invented to assist the hearing in every degree of deafness; also, Respirators also, Crandall's Patent Crutches, superior to any others in use, at P. MADEIRA'S, No. 115 TENTH Street, below Chesnut 5 5sp

RODGERS' AND WOSTENHOLM'S POCKET KNIVES, Pearl and Stag Handles, of beautiful finish. RODGERS' and WADE & BUTCHER'S RAZORS, and the celebrated LEMOULTRE RAZOR. SCISSORS of the finest quality.

Razors, Knives, Scissors, and Table Cutlery Ground and Polished at P. MADEIRA'S, No. 115 TENTH Street, below Chesnut. 2 8 5sp

TO HOUSEKEEPERS AND INVALIDS.—The undersigned respectfully calls the attention of the public to the stock of Prime Cider and Pure Cider Vinegar for pickling and general family use, also, to his popular "Tonic Ale," free from all impurities, and endorsed by the medical faculty as a safe and wholesome beverage for weak and delicate constitutions.

Delivered free of charge to all parts of the city.

P. J. JORDAN, No. 420 PEAR Street, 11 7 5sp Below Third, and Walnut and Dock.

600 ARCH STREET. 600

GRIFFITH & PAGE,

BEST CROQUET GAMES,

PATENT WATER COOLERS,

WIRE DISH COVERS,

4 10 5p EXCELSIOR REFRIGERATORS.

PATENT WIRE WORK FOR RAILINGS, STORE FRONTS, GUARDS, PARTITIONS, ETC. COAL SCREENS, FOURDRINIER WIRES, ETC. Manufactured by M. WALKER & SONS, 2 27 6m No. 11 N. SIXTH Street.

MONEY TO ANY AMOUNT LOANED UPON DIAMONDS, WATCHES, JEWELRY, PLATE, CLOTHING, ETC., at J

BURGLARS.

From the Galaxy for August.

Burglary of the good, old-fashioned, Jack-Sheppard school has almost gone out of date. The modern, new-fangled, patent safes, double-barred locks and bolts, the safety-deposit companies, and other obstacles which have been thrown in the way of burglars, render the pursuit of that profession more dangerous than lucrative. Other means by which to obtain other people's property by force have come in vogue, and the "jimmy" and "dark-lantern" professors are considered behind the age. There are, nevertheless, still a very considerable number of professional burglars on the "Sheppard lay," as it is termed, who enter buildings by force, and forcibly break into safes or other places where valuables are kept. They are organized into gangs, each gang consisting of three or four members, and among these will almost always be found an Englishman, who is the ruling spirit. In these days of numerous policemen and vigilant night watchmen, it requires a degree of energy, intelligence, strategy, and patience to accomplish a remunerative burglary, which is found in but comparatively few individuals. Plenty there are who will smash a door or break a window for the purpose of stealing a case of boots, an armful of dry goods, or similar small amounts; but the number of those who plan and execute the bold and extensive burglaries which occasionally startle the community, and destroy confidence in iron safes and vaults of solid masonry, is exceedingly limited. The burglars who do this work—the bank burglars—make a specialty of that particular branch of the profession, and would feel insulted if classed among ordinary house-breakers. As experience, patience, and superior intelligence are required to insure success in this branch, it follows that the oldest and most skilful workers in the profession are among them.

The celebrated Concord Bank robbery, perpetrated but a few months ago, will serve to show one of the modes by which felonies of this character are committed. A gang of four burglars, residing in New York, ranking as "A 1" on the records in the detective office, and of which an Englishman was the chief, were idly watching for a remunerative opening. This bank had long been "spotted" by them as an institution offering peculiar inducements for business transactions, and they resolved to open an account with it.

A shrewd young Englishman belonging to the gang was accordingly despatched to Concord for the purpose of reconnoitring the premises. Arriving there, he put up at the best hotel in the place, registering himself by a convenient alias, and assumed all the airs of a "distinguished arrival." He remained in the place over a week, during which time he contrived to have some business at the bank, and visited it several times. During these visits he not only took a thorough survey of the premises, but managed to secure wax impressions of the locks to the doors, and also to the safe. Returning to New York, another of the gang, skilled in such matters, manufactured from these wax impressions a set of skeleton keys, which, provided they fitted the various locks, would give the burglars access to the very heart of the money vault. By the time everything was in readiness, a month had been consumed and upwards of $1000 expended by the gang on the enterprise.

On a certain day, their arrangements having been all completed, the four burglars started for Concord. When within fifteen miles of their destination they left the train, and hiring private conveyance, drove to Concord by different routes, reaching there after dark. Proceeding directly to the bank, the skeleton keys were brought into requisition, and the outer door soon yielded to their application. Two of the burglars then entered the bank, while the others remained on guard outside to give warning in case of the approach of any inquisitive person. The skeleton keys worked admirably, a few passes of a file only being required to make them fit the locks for which they were intended. The vaults were soon reached and entered, when the money and securities of the value of half a million of dollars were at the disposal of the enterprising "screwsmen," as those who work with skeleton keys are styled. This "swag" secured, the burglars departed, closing and locking all doors behind them, and leaving everything, to all appearances, undisturbed. Private conveyances were again sought into requisition, and the burglars, each for himself, left Concord, and did not meet again until after their arrival in New York.

The actual time consumed in "cracking" the Concord "crib" did not exceed one hour. Perfect were all the arrangements, and so neatly and skilfully was it done, that for a long time after it was discovered the impression prevailed that it was perpetrated by residents of the place who were familiar with the premises. The successful burglars immediately disposed of the available funds they had secured, but the securities were not so easily negotiated. Expert detectives were at once engaged to trace up the stolen property, and a large reward was offered for its recovery. The officers soon succeeded in ascertaining to a *moral* certainty who were the perpetrators of the burglary, but could get no *legal* proof. The only thing left for them to do was to negotiate for the return of the securities. An agent of the burglars and the detectives, at the instigation of the bank officers, eventually made an arrangement by which the bank recovered its securities and the purloiners of them were made the richer by a bonus of several thousand dollars.

While skeleton keys are the main reliance of burglars in the prosecution of their nefarious designs, there are locks which refuse to yield to these shadowy appliances. Some inventive Yankee concocted a lock for safes and vaults which has no keyhole—or if it has one it is not to be found by the uninitiated. Of course such absurd locks as these cannot be "screwed" with skeleton keys nor "puffed" with gunpowder. But burglars are not to be outgeneralled by even the cutest Yankee. To overcome these no-keyholed and other obstinate locks, they have invented what they term a "hydraulic ram," by means of which they can extemporize unlimited keyholes in the most obdurate safe. This is an instrament of fifteen or twenty tons' power, constructed so lightly as to be easily handled by two men. It is supplied with a small bit for boring through iron, and a powerful screw. A hole having been drilled in the safe, a strong steel plate, provided with a female screw, is then, by means of clamps, fastened over it, forming a solid shoulder for the screw, which is to do the work required. The screw having been inserted in the plate, the power is applied, the screw gradually works its way from the front to the back of the safe, presses against the heavy plates which it finds, there until, by the continued working of the machine, the safe is burst asunder, and its contents subject to the caprice of burglars.

Another means of opening an obstinate lock is by the use of gunpowder, which, having been poured into the keyhole, is ignited by means of a slow match. The explosion usually bursts the lock, to the great delight of burglars, and occasionally it brings a policeman to the scene, which is not so pleasant for the "Peter-puffers." All safes are called "Peters," and those who explode them with gunpowder are called "Peter-puffers."

Bank burglars are the *élite* of the profession, and do not associate to any great extent with ordinary housebreakers and rough workers. They are lithe, active men, taking pride in their profession, and sparing no pains to secure a successful issue to their enterprises. A gang of them will keep together for years, operating wherever a good opportunity offers, frequently travelling thousands of miles to "crack a crib" that promises well. They set little value on time, but having once resolved to rob a certain place, they will watch it for months, if necessary, until the proper moment arrives for the blow to be struck. They are exceedingly wary and fertile in invention. When the ordinary means of executing their burglarious designs fail, they resort to strategy.

A gang of these burglars desiring to reach the vaults of a bank in this city, and their keys having failed to give them access to it, they rented the adjoining premises and set up a clothing store, receiving their stock in trade as a temporary loan from a receiver of stolen goods. For three months they carried on an apparently legitimate business. At the end of that time it was discovered one morning that the bank had been robbed to the amount of several hundred thousand dollars. An investigation revealed the fact that the apparently innocent clothing dealers had run a tunnel underneath the intervening walls from their premises to the basement of the bank building, and by this means had reached the vault. The locks to this had then been blown open with gunpowder, the valuables secured, and a retreat effected by way of the tunnel. The goods had also been removed from the clothing store, and the wily dealers had fled, leaving no trace behind save the tunnel they had excavated, and which they could not carry with them conveniently.

Burglars who succeed in effecting these extensive robberies run but little risk of being prosecuted even if they are found out, for the simple reason that the pecuniary loss which their conviction would entail upon their victims would be too great. A compromise is, therefore, usually effected, by which, for a good, round bonus, the burglars surrender such valuable papers or securities as they cannot readily dispose of in any other manner. This is compounding a felony, certainly, an offense for which the condoner might be imprisoned. But who is there among us willing to sacrifice his fortune for the sake of sending a thief to the State prison? This class of burglars, when caught in the act of committing their depredations, do not hesitate to use, with deadly intent, the weapons with which they are always provided. When once entered upon an undertaking, they would not scruple at murder to insure success. Yet the most trivial circumstance—the barking of a dog, or an unexpected light displayed at a window—will deter them for the time from commencing their enterprise.

Housebreakers are a distinct class of depredators, differing essentially from bank burglars. They are mostly young Irishmen, rough and uneducated, too lazy to earn an honest living, and possess brutal instincts and vagabond habits. These "rough workers," as they are termed, spend but little time in preparing for their nefarious transactions, but will dash haphazard at a store or dwelling, breaking and smashing as circumstances require. They possess little of that skill and delicacy which characterize the bank burglars. Sometimes a gang take the trouble to make arrangements for the robbery of a store that promises to pay well, but usually they depend upon the observations they have made while loitering about the streets. Beyond ascertaining the best mode of getting in and out, they pay little attention to the premises they propose to despoil, trusting to luck for all the rest. If it be a store upon which their covetous eyes have fallen, one of their number will watch it for a day or two to learn the habits of the occupants. Then at night the gang will proceed to the place and open a door with skeleton keys, or with a short crowbar, called a "jimmy," pry open a shutter and thus obtain an entrance. Once inside, to fill a bag with rich silks, laces, or other goods, occupies but a few moments. Confederates watch outside to give the alarm if danger threatens. When the desired plunder has been secured, word is passed to those outside to that effect, a wagon dashes out of a side street, the "swag" is thrown in, the wagon drives off, and the burglars depart in different directions.

Burglars always, if possible, avoid carrying their plunder through the streets at night. Policemen are naturally suspicious, and inclined to be inquisitive. Many a professor of the "jimmy school," on being halted by an officer, has preferred to drop his "swag," and run away, to answering the official's impertinent questions. In this city, where it is required of every policeman while walking his beat at night to try every door on his post at least twice, to examine carefully each house, to peer into basements and to explore backyards and alleyways, it requires considerable strategy and *finesse* to commit an extensive burglary. To break into a place is easy enough; to get out again, and carry off a large amount of property belonging to somebody else, without being caught at it, is a feat more difficult of accomplishment. Policemen who have a proper regard for their $1200 a year are compelled to be vigilant. Should a burglary be committed upon the post, for the safety of which any one of them is responsible, the officer is forthwith arraigned for trial before the Police Commissioners, charged with neglect of duty in not knowing something about the robbery, and his position and salary are at once placed in jeopardy.

It has transpired in several instances at these trials of policemen that a spy, acting with a gang of burglars, had followed him over his entire beat, and no sooner had he passed a given point than the burglars broke into the premises, the doors of which the officer had just tried and found secure. Before he would get around to the place again the deed had been accomplished, and the birds of prey were flown. A few weeks since an officer saw a man at night trying to force open a store window. On the approach of the officer he fled, through several back-yards, clambering over three or four fences which he encountered, and paying no attention to the officer's orders for him to halt. At length the officer fired two shots at him from his revolver, both of which took effect in the body of the fugitive, and brought him to the ground. When the officer came up to him he found he was mortally wounded. He lived long enough, however, to admit that he was a burglar by profession, that he had served one term in the Penitentiary, and justified the officer in killing him. Another, who was detected in the act of "puffing a Peter," in a wholesale dry goods store, rather than be taken by the officers, ascended to the roof of the four-story building, and deliberately jumped to the pavement below. He was taken up in a horribly mangled condition, alive but unconscious, and conveyed to the hospital. When consciousness returned, he refused to give his name or any account of himself, except that he had but recently arrived in the city, having been in prison in another State previously. After his death, which occurred within a week, it was ascertained that he was the only brother of one of our prominent city officials.

A favorite ruse of housebreakers is to break *out* of a place instead of *into* it. This is done by one of the gang contriving, during the business hours of the day, to secrete himself in some snug corner of the premises, and at a given signal at night to open the way for his confederates to enter. The opportunities for practising this species of burglary, though comparatively few, do sometimes occur.

There are in all large cities great numbers of juvenile vagabonds who are ready to commit any species of crime, from pilfering apples from a street-stand to highway robbery. The tenement-houses of New York, occupied by the outscourings of the four quarters of the globe, are especially prolific of these young depredators. Many of these are expert housebreakers, who bestow their attention more particularly upon dwellings which are temporarily bereft of occupants, or which are in course of erection. They are organized into gangs of from six to ten, the ages of the members of each gang ranging from seven to eighteen years. They are the boys who loiter about the street-corners, shabbily dressed, swearing, drinking, scuffling, and insulting passers in the daytime, and in the evening performing their more criminal work. The gangs are organized to "work" particular neighborhoods, and they speedily become familiar with every dwelling-house, store, manufactory, and workshop in their district.

Their richest harvest is made in the summer, when vacant houses are to be found in every block. A gang of juveniles, having anxiously watched the summer flitting from the houses in the district of which it has burglarious charge, prepare to "go through" the dwellings of the absentees. Armed with skeleton keys and other implements of their trade, the juveniles assemble at night by instalments in the vicinity of the house selected for initiating their enterprise. If the skeleton keys obtain them admission, well and good; if not, they resort to the back-yard, where they are less liable to be observed. They are sure to gain an entrance in some way—by forcing shutters, or breaking windows, or climbing fences and walls to the second-story windows. Sometimes the smallest of their number is crowded through a fan-light or transom-window, or shoved down the coal-hole; one of them once inside, the doors are opened for the remainder. The house in their possession, they ransack it from top to bottom, carrying off such "swag" as they desire, and in some instances returning night after night.

Two summers ago a policeman, while on his post at night near St. John's Park, saw a light shining through the shutters of a dwelling-house, which he knew to have been closed by its owner while he rusticated with his family at the sea-shore. The officer obtained assistance, took the responsibility of forcing the door, and proceeded to an investigation of the premises. In the dining-room everything was found in the greatest disorder. A table, loaded with dishes and the remains of a hearty meal, occupied the centre of the room, while the floor was covered with broken trunks, wearing apparel, and a conglomerate mass of household goods. From cellar to garret the house had been rummaged, while on the roof three juvenile thieves were discovered hiding behind the chimneys. It was ascertained that these boys, the oldest of whom was scarcely sixteen, belonged to a gang consisting of seven, and that for two weeks they had made this house their headquarters. Two other houses in the same block being vacant, they had entered them by passing over the roofs of the intervening dwellings and forcing the scuttles. These two houses were found to have been robbed in a manner similar to the first. Whatever plunder they fancied, had been taken away and converted into cash through the medium of those receivers of stolen goods who find a profit in anything, from a penny whistle to a grand piano.

Every professional burglar of mature age has a mistress, and she not unfrequently contributes to the general fund by her dexterity in criminal pursuits. Some of them are pickpockets, others shoplifters, and others are of that still more degraded class to whom virtue and chastity are unknown. More frequently they are the deceived victims of their lovers, taken from among the poor working girls of our large manufactories. Sometimes the burglar finds his sweetheart among the nurses or the chambermaids, who serve so innocently in the home circle, and often, when Bridget says her "cousin" is visiting in the kitchen, she would speak more correctly were she to say that her burglarious lover was taking observations preparatory to paying your domicile a nocturnal visit, with a "single eye" to the spoons. Burglars' mistresses frequently render valuable assistance to their lords by disposing of their stolen property. Women are naturally shrewd at a bargain, and a pretty "moll" will wheedle out of the receiver a better price for goods than could the burglar himself. Sometimes they are used to "pipe" a place, the robbery of which is contemplated, to ascertain the habits and customs of the occupants of the premises. The female sex is not generally considered equal to the responsibility of keeping a secret, but a burglar's "moll" will suffer almost any punishment rather than betray the gang to which she and her lover belong. Jealousy will sometimes cause them to do this, but when it does repentance speedily follows the betrayal, and the woman will then contradict herself to such an extent as to deprive her testimony of all weight. Burglars are, as a rule, brutal in their instincts, and consequently rough in the treatment of the women who are so devoted to them. These women are often faithful to their lovers, but the lovers are always inconstancy personified.

Several years ago, at a little town near Providence, Rhode Island, the captain of a schooner quarrelled with his wife in such a public manner as to be overheard by his neighbors. A few hours later, he hastily proceeded to Providence, went on board of his schooner, and sailed for Virginia. Previous to sailing upon his voyage, he purchased in Providence two barrels of lime. Two days later, some children gathering berries in the woods near the captain's house were attracted by the singular movements of a dog which accompanied them. On proceeding to the spot where he was barking violently and scratching up the earth, they were horrified at discovering the dead body of a woman partially covered with dirt and lime. The frightened children soon alarmed the neighborhood, and some gentlemen, visiting the place indicated, removed the body from the ground and cleared it of the lime, which had evidently been sprinkled over it for the purpose of hastening decomposition. The body was identified as that of the captain's wife, her mother and sister swearing positively to certain peculiar marks upon it. There was no doubt but the woman had been foully murdered, and, under the circumstances, it was natural that the husband should be suspected of the crime. Efforts were made at once to secure his arrest, and the police authorities of New York having been notified by telegraph, the captain was apprehended on board his own schooner in the Lower Bay. He was taken immediately to his home, and there committed to prison, charged with the murder of his wife. While he admitted having quarrelled with her, and having departed hastily thereafter, he denied all knowledge of the manner by which she met her death. He was formally indicted by the grand jury at its session, the circumstance of his having purchased two barrels of lime in Providence, and lime being found upon the body, weighing heavily against him.

After having been in prison a number of weeks, the release of the unfortunate captain was effected in a manner quite as astounding as it was unexpected. This was nothing less than the return, in *propria persona*, of the woman who was supposed to have been murdered—the captain's flesh-and-blood wife. The mother and sister who had so positively identified the body of the murdered woman as that of their relative were as much astounded as rejoiced, the neighbors were nonplussed, and the captive captain was delighted at being once more restored to liberty. The woman explained her disappearance by saying that, immediately after the quarrel with her husband and his flight, she had departed on a visit to some friends in New Hampshire, and had not heard the particulars of her untimely taking off and the arrest of her husband for murder. The question then arose, Who was the woman who had been so mysteriously murdered, and whose body had been found in the woods? After the lapse of five years, this question was satisfactorily answered by a noted burglar, who was in the custody of the detectives of this city. He stated that the woman whose body was found in the woods was the "moll" of an expert English burglar named Collins, who had since died in State prison. Having been irritated beyond endurance by the ill-treatment and inconstancy of her lover, she had, in a moment of passion, threatened to betray the gang to which he belonged. As the gang had just at that time been engaged in transactions of a more than ordinarily serious nature, and fearing that she would keep her word, they had effectually silenced her tongue by administering poison to her, from the effects of which she died.

The frequency with which burglaries are perpetrated, and the amount of property feloniously acquired thereby, would naturally lead to the belief that the profession is a lucrative one. This is by no means the case. In the first place, the market is overstocked with burglars, and there is not sufficient employment for all of them. Then the property they may become possessed of cannot be disposed of openly, but must be transferred to a receiver, and he it is who makes the large profits. A gang of burglars having, for instance, robbed a store of ten or fifteen thousand dollars' worth of silks in a single night, would seem to have done a profitable business. But these goods must be converted into cash, and this can only be done "at an immense sacrifice." Of course the police are looking for those same goods, and consequently they cannot be offered in this market. They are therefore turned over to a receiver, who will probably give the burglars two or three thousand dollars for the entire lot. Burglars, in thus disposing of their plunder, do not consider so much the value of the goods as they do the time, trouble, and expense they have been to in getting them, and the difficulty in disposing of them. The receiver, having purchased such a lot of goods, ships them to his agents in different cities, where they will soon after be placarded "just received from auction," or "immense reduction in silk goods." Large quantities of burglars' "swag" are disposed of at auction by wholly innocent persons, who receive them from distant cities, with orders to sell. Burglars find no difficulty in disposing of whatever they accumulate, there being receivers who are ready to purchase anything, from a jack-knife to Government securities; but where the goods offered are likely to occasion trouble in converting into cash, the burglar must be content to accept whatever the receiver may offer.

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WANTED—FOR THE U. S. MARINE Corps, able-bodied MEN. Recruits must be able-bodied, young, unmarried men. They will be employed in the Government Navy-Yards and in Ships of War on foreign stations. For further information apply to
JAMES LEWIS,
Captain and Recruiting Officer,
4 19 fmw tf No. 311 S. FRONT Street.

GROCERIES, ETC.

THE
"EXCELSIOR" HAMS,
SELECTED FROM THE BEST CORN-FED HOGS, ARE OF STANDARD REPUTATION, AND THE BEST IN THE WORLD.
J. H. MICHENER & CO.,
GENERAL PROVISION DEALERS, AND CURERS OF THE CELEBRATED
"EXCELSIOR"
SUGAR-CURED HAMS, TONGUES, AND BEEF,
Nos. 142 and 144 N. FRONT Street.
None genuine unless branded "J. H. M. & Co., EXCELSIOR."
The justly celebrated "EXCELSIOR" HAMS are cured by J. H. M. & Co. (in a style peculiar to themselves), expressly for FAMILY USE; are of delicious flavor; free from the unpleasant taste of salt, and are pronounced by epicures superior to any now offered for sale. 5 31 fmwsm

NEW
SMOKED AND SPICED SALMON,
OF THE SEASON,
ALBERT C. ROBERTS,
Dealer in Fine Groceries,
11 7 rp Corner ELEVENTH and VINE Sts.

JAPANESE POWCHONG TEA,
THE FINEST QUALITY IMPORTED.
Emperor and other fine chops OOLONGS.
New crop YOUNG HYSON and GUNPOWDER and genuine CHULAN TEA.
For sale by the package or retail, at
JAMES R. WEBB'S,
8 14 Corner WALNUT and EIGHTH Sts.

MILLINERY, TRIMMINGS, ETC.

MOURNING MILLINERY.
ALWAYS ON HAND A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF
MOURNING BONNETS,
AT NO. 904 WALNUT STREET.
8 27 6m MAD'LLE KEOGH.

HOOP SKIRTS.

628 HOOP SKIRTS. 628
HOPKINS' "OWN MAKE."
PRICES REDUCED!!!
It affords us much pleasure to announce to our numerous patrons and the public, that in consequence of a slight decline in Hoop Skirt material together with our increased facilities for manufacturing, and a strict adherence to BUYING and SELLING for CASH, we are enabled to offer all our JUSTLY CELEBRATED HOOP SKIRTS at REDUCED PRICES. And our skirts will always, as heretofore, be found in every respect more desirable, and really cheaper than any single or double spring Hoop Skirt in the market, while our assortment is unequalled.
Also, constantly receiving from New York and the Eastern States full lines of low priced Skirts, at very low prices; among which is a lot of Plain Skirts at the following rates:—15 springs, 55c.; 20 springs, 65c.; 25 springs, 75c.; 30 springs, 85c.; 35 springs, 95c.; and 40 springs, $1 00.
Skirts made to order, altered, and repaired. Wholesale and retail, at the Philadelphia Hoop Skirt Emporium, No. 628 ARCH Street, below Seventh.
6 10 3m rp WILLIAM T. HOPKINS.

CORN EXCHANGE BAG MANUFACTORY.
JOHN T. BAILEY & CO.,
REMOVED TO
N. E. Corner of MARKET and WATER Streets,
Philadelphia.
DEALERS IN BAGS AND BAGGING
Of every Description, for
Grain, Flour, Salt, Super-Phosphate of Lime, Bone Dust, Etc.
Large and small GUNNY BAGS constantly on hand.
Also, WOOL SACKS.
JOHN T BAILEY. JAMES CASCADEN.

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR FORAGE AND STATIONERY.

PHILADELPHIA DEPOT,
ASSISTANT QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE,
No. 1139 GIRARD STREET,
August 10, 1867.

FORAGE.

Sealed Proposals will be received at this Office until 12 o'clock M., TUESDAY, August 20, 1867, for furnishing this Depot with Forage for a period of six (6) months, commencing September 1, 1867, and ending the 28th day of February, 1868, inclusive, viz.:—

CORN, OATS, HAY, AND STRAW,

for the use of animals in the public service at this depot, or at any other locality within sixty (60) miles of the City of Philadelphia, when required.

All grain to be of the best quality. Oats, 32 pounds to the bushel; Corn, 56 pounds to the bushel; Hay, of the best quality Pennsylvania Timothy; Straw, to be of Rye, of the best quality. All subject to inspection prior to delivery.

Proposals will state price per hundred pounds for Hay and Straw, and per bushel for Corn and Oats, delivered at places of consumption in such quantities and at such times as may be ordered. (The price to be stated both in words and figures.)

STATIONERY.

Sealed Proposals will also be received at this Office until 12 o'clock M., TUESDAY, August 20, 1867, for furnishing this Depot with Stationery, for a period of one (1) year, commencing September 1, 1867, and ending the 31st day of August, 1868, inclusive, viz.:—

Folio Post Paper, to weigh not less than 3 pounds to ream; Legal Cap Paper, to weigh not less than 16 pounds to ream; Cap Paper, Plain and Ruled, to weigh not less than 14 pounds to ream; Letter Paper, Plain and Ruled, to weigh not less than 12 pounds to ream; Note Paper Plain and Ruled, to weigh not less than 8 pounds to ream; Envelope Paper, to weigh not less than 40 pounds to ream; Common Printing Paper; White Blotting Board, size 19x24, to weigh not less than 100 pounds to ream.

White Envelopes; size, 3¼x8¾, 4x9, 4½x10½, 6¼x9¾. Letter Envelopes, white; size, 3½x5½. Letter Copying Books; size, 9x11; 750 pages. Cap Copying Books; size, 10x14; 750 pages. Blank Books, 8 to 12 quires, demi, half-bound patent backs, Russian corners. Blank Books, 4 to 6 quires, 9x13½, half roan, 20 sheets to quire. Memorandum Books, demi, 8vo., flush, 6 leaves.

Arnold's Fluid, Writing and Copying; Black Ink, "David's;" Carmine Ink, "David's," 4-oz. bottles, glass stoppers; Inkstands, glass, assorted sizes; Penholders, assorted; Steel Pens, "Gillott's," 262, 303, 404, 604; Steel Pens, "Harrison and Bradford's," 14, 15, 20, and 505; Lead Pencils, "Faber's," Nos. 2 and 3; Paper Fasteners, "Hamilton's" and "Boynton's;" Office Tape, rolls, No. 23, 100 yards to roll; Order Files, assorted, as per sample; Sealing Wax, "best specie bank;" Wafers, 4-oz. boxes; India Rubber, "Faber's Improved Artist's;" Rubber Ink Eraser, "Faber's;" Mucilage, 4-oz., 8-oz., and quart bottles; Gum Bands, assorted sizes; Erasers, "Wostenholm's;" French Violet Copying Ink.

All of the above-named articles to be of the best quality and to be subject to inspection.

Samples of the articles of Stationery bid for must be delivered at this office twenty-four (24) hours previous to the opening of the bids.

Each bid must be guaranteed by two responsible persons, whose signatures must be appended to the bid, and certified to as being good and sufficient security for the amount involved, by the United States District Judge, Attorney, Collector, or other public officer.

Blank forms for bids can be had on application at this office, and bidders are requested to be present at the opening of the same.

The right is reserved to reject any bid deemed too high, and no bid from a defaulting contractor will be received.

Endorse envelopes, "Proposals for Forage and Stationery," respectively.

By order of
Brevet Maj.-Gen. G. H. CROSMAN,
Asst. Quartermaster-Gen. U. S. A.
HENRY W. JANES,
Captain and Asst. Quartermaster,
8 10 8t Brevet Major U. S. A.

IMPROVEMENT OF THE DES MOINES RAPIDS OF THE MISSISSIPPI RIVER.

U. S. ENGINEER'S OFFICE,
DAVENPORT, Iowa, July 24, 1867.

Sealed proposals, in duplicate, will be received at this office until 12 M., WEDNESDAY, September 4, 1867, for excavating the prism and constructing the embankment wall of the Canal for the improvement of the navigation of the Mississippi river at the Des Moines Rapids.

The Canal is to be about 7½ (seven and one-half) miles long, extending from Nashville to Keokuk, Iowa. The width at the water surface inside the canal to be 300 (three hundred) feet in embankment, and 250 (two hundred and fifty) feet in excavation, and in low water to be 5 (five) feet deep. All the material excavated from the prism of the canal to be used in building the embankment. The latter throughout the greater part of the distance will be about 300 (three hundred) feet from the Iowa shore. Where rock excavation occurs, the bottom of the canal will have a slope of 1½ (one and one-half) inches to the mile. The embankment is to be built of earth clay and rock; to be 10 (ten) feet wide on top, including the rip-rap covering; to be 2 (two) feet above high-water mark, with slopes of 1½ (one and one-half) base to 1 (one) vertical. The average thickness of the rip-rap protection to be 2½ (two and one-half) feet on the river side, 2 (two) feet on the canal side, and 1 (one) foot on top.

All propositions must state the price at which each and every kind of work specified in the proposal is to be done, and no bid will be considered that is not definite in this respect.

The Government reserves the right to reject any and all bids.

A printed copy of this advertisement must be attached to each proposal.

Each bid must contain a written or printed guarantee signed by two responsible persons.

Blanks for proposals of the form required, with form of guarantee, will be furnished at this office on application.

The price or prices in the contract will be considered as including the expense of furnishing all the materials and performing all the work, according to the plans and specifications exhibited at the letting.

The entire cost of the canal is estimated at $2,068,345 (two million sixty-eight thousand three hundred and forty-five). The amount appropriated by Congress is $700,000 (seven hundred thousand dollars)—the contract can only be made to cover this amount.

Fifteen (15) per cent. of the amount of any work done or materials furnished, at the contract price thereof, will be reserved until the whole work which is the subject of contract shall be entirely completed.

Persons desiring further information can obtain the same by calling at this office, where maps, plans, specifications, and form of contract can be consulted.

Proposals must be addressed to the undersigned, and should be endorsed "Proposals for work on the improvement of the Des Moines Rapids."

J. H. WILSON,
Lieut.-Col. 35th Infantry,
7 30 4w Bvt. Major-General U. S. Army.

INTERNAL REVENUE.

REVENUE STAMPS
FOR SALE AT THE
PRINCIPAL AGENCY,
NO. 57 SOUTH THIRD STREET, PHIL
A LIBERAL DISCOUNT ALLOWED.
Orders for Stamped Checks received, and delivered with despatch
Orders by mail or express promptly attended to.
7 29 1m JACOB E. RIDGWAY.

JAMES E. EVANS, GUN-MAKER, SOUTH Street, above Second, would call the attention of sportsmen to the choice selection of BURGESS' TROUT AND BASS RODS (a new assortment), Flies, and all the usual selection of FISHING TACKLE in all its various branches.
HAND MUZZLE-LOADING GUNS altered to BREECH-LOADERS in the best manner, at the lowest rates. 7 15 tf

P. P. W. B. THE PET OF THE HOUSEHOLD.
P. P. W. B.
PARIS' PATENT WINDOW BOWER.
Every housekeeper should have them to their shutters; they supersede the old-fashioned ribbons. Price, Twenty-five cents per pair. Sold everywhere, and wholesale and retail by B. P. PARIS,
No. 27 S. THIRD Street,
4 6 1m

Modern Palmistry.

A volume called "The Book of the Hand; or, the Science of Modern Palmistry, chiefly according to the Systems of D'Arpentigny and Desbarrolles, by A. R. Craig," has just been published in London. Mr. Craig has brought together a large amount of amusing gossip, without saying how much of it he believes. He founds his story upon the systems of D'Arpentigny and Desbarrolles, the celebrated French chiromancers. From them are taken in detail the rules for interpreting all the knots and hollows, lines and furrows that occur in various hands; and he who studies them aright will be able to tell fortunes and read characters, at any rate as wisely as any wandering gipsy. Without much study he may be, in a superficial way, a palmist. Thus:—

"A hand something long and the fingers thick denote the person to be of a phlegmatic complexion, idle, slothful, but modest.

"If the palm of the hand be long and the fingers well proportioned, and not soft, but rather hard, it denotes the person to be ingenious, but changeable, and given to theft and vice.

"If the hand be hollow, solid, and well-knit in the joints, it predicts long life; but if overthwarted, it then denotes short life.

"He whose hand is according to the quantity of his body, and the fingers too short and thick, and fat at the ends, will be a thief, a lier-in-wait, and addicted to all manner of evil.

"When the palm of the hand is longer than the due proportion requires and the fingers more thick, by how much they are the more short, it signifies that the man is proud, idle, negligent, and so much the more by how much the hand is more brawny.

"Great and long hands betoken a great spirit, liberality, good conditions, craftiness; but the person will be a good counsellor, and faithful to his friends.

"Observe the finger of Mercury—that is the little finger; it the end of it exceed the joint of the ring-finger, such a man will rule his own house, and his wife will be pleasing and obedient to him; but if it be short, and reach not the joint, he will have a shrew, and she will wear the breeches.

"Broad nails show the person to be bashful, fearful, but of gentle nature.

"When there is a certain white mark at the extremity of them, it shows that the person has more honesty than subtlety, and that his worldly substance will be impaired through negligence.

"White nails, and long, denote much sickness and infirmity, especially fevers; an indication of strength and deceit by women.

"If upon the white anything appears at the extremity that is pale, it denotes short life by sudden death, and the person to be given to melancholy.

"When there appears a certain mixed redness of divers colors at the beginning of the nails, it shows the person to be choleric and very quarrelsome.

"When the extremity is black, it is a sign of husbandry.

"Narrow nails denote the person to be inclined to mischief, and to do injury to his neighbors.

"Long nails show the person to be good-natured, but distrustful, and loves reconciliation rather than differences.

"Oblique nails signify deceit and want of courage.

"Little round nails denote obstinate anger and hatred.

"If they be crooked at the extremity, they show pride and pierceness.

"Round nails show a choleric person, yet soon reconciled, honest, a lover of secret sciences.

"Fleshy nails denote the person to be mild in temper, idle and lazy.

"Pale and black nails show the person to be very deceitful to his neighbor, and subject to many diseases.

"Red and marked nails signify a choleric and martial nature, given to cruelty; and as many little marks as there are, they speak so many evil desires."

A Relic of Anti-Masonic Times.

The Easton, Pa., *Daily Free Press* publishes a suppressed letter written by Hon. Thaddeus Stevens in 1836—about the time when the anti-Masonic excitement was still raging, and when the troubled ghost of the murdered Morgan was still wandering about the earth, unavenged. The occasion that called forth this letter was an invitation of a Committee of the Franklin Literary Society of Lafayette College, Easton, requesting Mr. Stevens to deliver an address on the then approaching Fourth of July, he having been elected orator of the day. The invitation was accepted, but a few days afterwards the Committee received a letter of declination from Mr. Stevens, on the ground that some one closely connected with the institution had written to him urging him to decline, "for fear of producing political excitement." This letter, it was ascertained, was from President Junkin, but the Committee renewed their request, which was again declined in a letter of some length, in the course of which Mr. Stevens spoke as follows:—

"I feel proud of my country and her institutions when I see her young men—soon to be her pride and her support—possessing aspirations as high and virtuous, as pure and noble, as Rome saw in her brightest days. I am not surprised that you should deem no one out an insignificant, worthless political demagogue capable of objecting to the choice which you had made of an orator, merely on account of political opinions. Academic halls should not be disgraced with party politics. They are nurseries of statesmen, but not of demagogues. But you have not yet learned the malignity of an institution bound together by unhallowed oaths, which it has been my lot, and I have deemed it my duty, to oppose; and whose unsparing persecution has been exercised towards me on many former occasions. But I had little expected to find its venomous hissings amid the coolness of academic shades. But you will perceive from the inclosed letter that I have been deemed unworthy to address you merely because I am an Anti-Mason. The letter you will see is from your worthy President. But although written by him, I have no doubt that it was rendered necessary, if not dictated, by the conduct of others, who control the institution. It seems to have been known to the writer, as it must have been to every discreet person, that no allusion to party politics would be indulged at your anniversary. But my mere presence, however unexceptionable might be my conduct, was deemed too obnoxious to be allowed. This seems the more unkind and extraordinary, when it is remembered that your last orator (if my memory be correct) was George M. Dallas, Esq., a high and active Mason, yet no anti-Mason. I have even thought of objecting to his addressing you on account of his Masonry. Literature, the arts, and sciences are above party. He knows but little of their value who attempts to mingle them together. I send you the original letter, which you will please return when you are done with it. Unless you forbid it, I shall publish our correspondence, that the public may see to what extent the Lodge carries its malignity. Allow me to say that your independence and kindness have impressed me with the liveliest gratitude and admiration. And I shall feel proud if I can possess your friendship now and hereafter when you shall enter upon and guide the busy scenes of life."

An Indian Judge.—Considerable interest has been excited in Bengal by the death of Sumlonath Pundit, the only native yet found worthy of a seat on the bench of an Indian high court. The Judge was of Cashmere origin; his family never intermarried with Bengalese, and he kept aloof from all Bengalee usages. He began life on £24 a year as a clerk, and then went to the native bar.

The Catholics in Scotland.—The Pope proposes to re-establish the Roman Catholic hierarchy in Scotland by giving territorial jurisdiction to the vicars apostolic and by the appointment of other bishops. There will be an Archbishop of Glasgow, with six suffragans, who will take their respective titles from Edinburgh, Aberdeen, Perth, Inverness, Stirling, and Kilmarnock.

Regarding Washing.

Among the trials and tribulations of domestic life, few are less bearable than those which pertain to the laundry. For the utter inefficiency of Biddy as a cook is fully equalled by the total incapacity of Biddy as a washerwoman, and both are far exceeded by her superlative unskilfulness in ironing. Thus Materfamilias is brought to shame, and Paterfamilias exhibits wrath over clothing that is only half-washed, doubly starched, and only ironed when ironing is synonymous with scorching. Perhaps a little light on domestic duties of this description may come to housewives, young and old, from the perusal of the following from the Montreal *Witness*:—

The evening previous to washing, all the clothes should be gathered up and assorted; woollens, colored clothes, unbleached cottons, and linens and fine clothes into their separate bundles. Except woollens and colored clothes, all other kinds should be put to soak over night, the very dirty parts having soap rubbed on them. If you use a washing fluid, it is usually mixed in the soaking water; if you use no wash mixture, the next morning wring out the clothes, and proceed to wash them carefully through two warm lathers; then boil them in clean lather briskly, but not longer than a half-hour. Wash them out of boil, rinse through two waters. The last rinsing water should have a delicate tinge of blue, likewise a small quantity of starch for all cottons and linens; reserve those you wish stiffer for the last, and mix more starch in the water. Shirt bosoms and collars, skirts—in short, anything you wish very stiff—should be dipped in starch while dry. Swiss and other thin muslins and laces are dipped in starch while dry, and then clapped with the hands in the right condition to iron. Calicoes, brilliants, and lawns of white grounds are washed like any other white material, omitting boiling, until the yellow tinge they acquire makes it absolutely necessary. Unbleached cottons and linens follow the white clothes, through the same waters; but must in no case be boiled or washed with them, as they continually discharge a portion of their color, and so discolor the white clothes. In directing the preparations for washing fluids, we give the process employed with them; but colored clothes, in our experience, can be washed in none of them without injury to the color. Calicoes, colored lawns, and colored cottons and linens generally, are washed through two suds and two rinsing waters; starch being used in the last, as all clothes look better and keep clean longer if a little stiffened. Many calicoes will spot if soap is rubbed on them; they should be washed in a lather, simply. A spoonful of ox gall to a gallon of water will set the colors of almost any goods soaked in it previous to washing. A tea cup of lye in a bucket of water will improve the color of black goods. A strong, clean tea of common hay will preserve the color of those French linens so much used in summer by both sexes. If the water in which potatoes are cooked is saved and boiled down it stiffens black calicoes as well as starch, and saves them from the dusty and smeared look they so often have. Vinegar in the rinsing water, for pink or green calicoes, will brighten them. Pearlash answers the same end for purples and blue. Colored and white flannels must be washed separately; and by no means wash after cotton or linen, as the lint from these goods adheres to the flannel. There should be a little blue in the rinsing water for white flannels. Allow your flannels to freeze after washing in winter; it bleaches them.

The Question of Divorce in the Western States.—Western papers are discussing the subject of the separation of husbands and wives, which is growing to be a matter of great practical importance in that section of the country, where the laws of some of the States on the subject of divorce seem designed to promote this social evil. Indiana has become notorious in this respect. A divorce is obtained there so readily that discontented men and women resort thither in great numbers for the sake of being released from their marital vows. In Ohio, too, divorces are numerous and annually increasing. The Commissioner of Statistics has ascertained from the records of courts the number of divorces in the State during the last two years. Taken in connection with the marriages, they were as follows:—

	Marriages.	*Divorces.*
In 1864–5	22,198	837
In 1865–6	30,479	1169

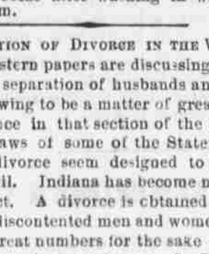
Taking the whole together, this shows one divorce in twenty-six marriages. The causes assigned were:—

	1864–5.	1865–6.
Adultery	254	384
Cruelty and gross neglect	199	159
Wilful absence	230	394
Other causes	121	109

A Noble Offer.—There are two institutions in Hull, England, for the support and education of sailors' orphan children, viz., the Seamen's Orphan Asylum and the Sailors' Orphan Home. Mr. Titus Salt has offered to give the latter institution the sum of £5000, on condition that the building is enlarged so as to be able to accommodate, like the sister institution, one hundred children, and that the school is enlarged to receive one hundred town orphans (children of sailors) in addition to the one hundred maintained in the institution. The gift will probably be accepted on these terms.

GAS LIGHT

FOR THE COUNTRY.



FERRIS & CO.'S AUTOMATIC GAS MACHINES

FOR PRIVATE RESIDENCES, MILLS, HOTELS, CHURCHES, ETC.,

FURNISHING FRO TEN TO SIX HUNDRED LIGHTS, AS MAY BE REQUIRED.

This machine is guaranteed; does not get out of order, and the time to manage it is a little five minutes a week.

The simplicity of this apparatus, its entire freedom from danger, the cheapness and quality of the light over all others, have gained for it the favorable opinion of those acquainted with its merits. The names of those having used them for the last three years will be given by calling at our OFFICE.

NO. 105 SOUTH FOURTH STREET,

Where the machines can be seen in operation.

FERRIS & CO., Box 491 P. O.

Send for a Pamphlet. 7 31u*thasm

BEDDING

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION

AT

REDUCED PRICES.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL,

NO. 932 RIDGE AVENUE NEAR VINE ST

J. G. FULLER.

8 2 3tu*thatharp

RAILROAD LINES.

PENNSYLVANIA CENTRAL RAILROAD

SUMMER TIME, TAKING EFFECT JUNE 2, 1867.

The trains of the Pennsylvania Central Railroad leave the Depot, at THIRTY-FIRST and MARKET Streets, which is reached directly by the cars of the Market Street Passenger Railway. Those of the Chestnut and Walnut Streets Railway run within one square of it.

On Sundays—The Market Street cars leave Front and Market Streets thirty-five minutes before the departure of each train.

Sleeping Car Tickets can be had on application at the Ticket office, N. W. cor. Ninth and Chesnut streets.

Agents of the Union Transfer Company will call for and deliver baggage at the Depot. Orders left at No. 901 Chesnut street, or No. 18 South Eleventh street, will receive attention.

TRAINS LEAVE DEPOT, VIZ.:—

Mail Train	8:00 A. M.
Paoli Accommodation, No. 1	10:00 A. M.
Fast Line and Erie Express	12:10 P. M.
Paoli Accommodation, No. 2	1:00 P. M.
Harrisburg Accommodation	2:30 P. M.
Lancaster Accommodation	4:00 P. M.
Parkesburg Train	5:30 P. M.
Western Accommodation Train	6:40 P. M.
Cincinnati Express	7:30 P. M.
Erie Mail	7:30 P. M.
Paoli Accommodation, No. 3	9:00 P. M.
Philadelphia Express	11:15 P. M.

Erie Mail leaves daily, except Saturday.

Philadelphia Express leaves daily. All other trains daily, except Sunday.

The Western Accommodation Train runs daily, except Sunday. For full particulars as to fare and accommodations, apply to FRANCIS FUNK, Agent, No. 137 DOCK Street.

TRAINS ARRIVE AT DEPOT, VIZ.:—

Cincinnati Express	1:15 A. M.
Philadelphia Express	7:10 A. M.
Erie Mail	7:10 A. M.
Paoli Accommodation, No. 1	8:20 A. M.
Parkesburg Train	9:20 A. M.
Lancaster Train	12:40 P. M.
Fast Line and Erie Express	1:10 P. M.
Paoli Accommodation, No. 2	4:10 P. M.
Day Express	6:20 P. M.
Paoli Accommodation, No. 3	7:50 P. M.
Harrisburg Accommodation	9:50 P. M.

For further information apply to

JOHN C. ALLEN, Ticket Agent,
No. 901 CHESNUT Street.
SAMUEL H. WALLACE,
Ticket Agent at the Depot.

The Pennsylvania Railroad Company will not assume any risk for Baggage, except for Wearing Apparel, and limit their responsibility to One Hundred Dollars in value. All Baggage exceeding that amount in value will be at the risk of the owner, unless taken by special contract.

EDWARD H. WILLIAMS,
4 29 General Superintendent, Altoona, Pa.

1867.—FOR NEW YORK.—THE CAMDEN and Amboy and Philadelphia and Trenton Railroad Company's Lines, from Philadelphia to New York and Way Places, from WALNUT Street Wharf, will leave as follows, viz.:— FARE.

At 5 A. M., via Camden and Amboy, Accom. ..... $2·25
At 8 A. M., via Camden and Jersey City, Express Mail ..... 3·00
At 2 P. M., via Camden and Amboy, Express ..... 3·00
At 5 P. M., via Camden and Amboy, Accommodation and Emigrant ..... 2d class, 1·80
At 8 A. M., 2, 5 and 6 P. M., for Mount Holly, Ewansville, Pemberton, Birmingham, and Vincentown.
At 8 A. M. and 2 P. M. for Freehold.
At 5, 8 and 10 A. M., 2 and 4 P. M., for Trenton.
At 5, 8 and 10 A. M., 1, 2, 4, 5, 6, and 11·30 P. M., for Bordentown, Burlington, Beverly, and Delanco.
At 5 and 10 A. M., 1, 2, 4, 5, 6, and 11·30 P. M., for Florence.
At 5 and 10 A. M., 1, 4, 5, 6, and 11·30 P. M., for Edgewater, Riverside, Riverton, and Palmyra.
At 5 and 10 A. M., 1, 4, 6, and 11·30 P. M., for Fish House.

The 1 and 11·30 P. M. Lines leave from Market Street Ferry, upper side.

LINES FROM KENSINGTON DEPOT

Will leave as follows:—

At 11 A. M., 4·30 P. M., and 12 P. M. (night), via Kensington and Jersey City, New York Express Lines. Fare, $3.

At 8, 10·15 and 11 A. M., 2·30, 3·30, 4·30, 5, and 12 P. M., for Trenton and Bristol.

At 8 and 10·15 A. M., 2·30, 5, and 12 P. M., for Morrisville and Tullytown.

At 8 and 10·15 A. M., 2·30, 4·30, 5, and 12 P. M., for Schencks.

At 10·15 A. M., 2·30 and 5 P. M., for Eddington.

At 7·30 and 10·15 A. M., 2·30, 4, 5, 6, and 12 P. M., for Cornwell's, Torresdale, Holmesburg, Tacony, Wissinoming, Bridesburg, and Frankford, and at 8 P. M. for Holmesburg and intermediate stations.

BELVIDERE DELAWARE RAILROAD LINES,
From Kensington Depot.

At 8 A. M. for Niagara Falls, Buffalo, Dunkirk, Canandaigua, Elmira, Ithaca, Owego, Rochester, Binghamton, Oswego, Syracuse, Great Bend, Montrose, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, Stroudsburg, Water Gap, etc. etc.

At 8 A. M. and 3·30 P. M. for Belvidere, Easton, Lambertville, Flemington, etc.

The 3·30 P. M. Line connects direct with the Train leaving Easton for Mauch Chunk, Allentown, Bethlehem, etc.

At 5 P. M. for Lambertville and intermediate Stations.

Lines from West Philadelphia Depot, via Connecting Railway, will leave as follows:—

At 11·40 A. M. and 3·30 P. M. Washington and New York Express Lines, via Jersey City, Fare, $3 25. The 1·20 A. M. and 6·50 P. M. Lines will run daily. All others, Sundays excepted.

July 15, 1867. WM. H. GATZMER, Agent.

FOR CAPE MAY BY RAILROAD, FROM foot of MARKET Street (Upper Ferry).
Commencing SATURDAY, July 13, 1867.

9·00 A. M. Morning Mail. Due 3·20 P. M.
3·00 P. M. Cape May, Passenger. Due 7·18 P. M.
4·00 P. M. Express. Due 7·05 P. M.

RETURNING TRAINS LEAVE CAPE ISLAND.

6·30 A. M. Morning Mail. Due 10·07 A. M.
9·00 A. M. Fast Express. Due 12·07 P. M.
5·00 P. M. Cape May Express. Due 8·25 P. M.

The SUNDAY MAIL and PASSENGER TRAIN leaves Philadelphia at 7·00 A. M., returning leaves Cape Island at 5·00 P. M.

Commutation tickets, good for ONE, THREE, or TWELVE months, can be procured at the Office of the Company, in Camden, N. J.

Through tickets can be procured at No. 828 Chesnut street (under the Continental Hotel). Persons purchasing tickets at this office can have their baggage checked at their residences.

WEST JERSEY RAILROAD LINES,
From foot of MARKET Street (Upper Ferry),
Commencing SATURDAY, July 13, 1867.

8·00 A. M. Morning Mail, for Bridgeton, Salem, Millville, Vineland, and intermediate stations.
9·00 A. M. Cape May Morning Mail.
3·00 P. M. Cape May Accommodation.
3·30 P. M. Bridgeton and Salem Passenger.
4·00 P. M. Cape May Express.
5·00 P. M. Woodbury Accommodation.

Cape May Freight leaves Camden at 9·20 A. M.
West Jersey Freight Train leaves Camden at 12 M. (noon).

Freight will be received at Second Covered Wharf below Walnut street, from 7·00 A. M. until 5·00 P. M. Freight received before 9·00 A. M. will go forward the same day.

Freight Delivery, No. 228 S. DELAWARE Avenue
7 2 tf WILLIAM J. SEWELL, Superintendent.

PHILADELPHIA, GERMANTOWN, AND NORRISTOWN RAILROAD.

TIME TABLE,
On and after Wednesday, May 1, 1867,
FOR GERMANTOWN.

Leave Philadelphia 6, 7, 8, 9·05, 10, 11, 12 A. M, 1, 2½, 3½, 4, 5, 5¼, 6·10, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12 P. M.
Leave Germantown 6, 7, 7½, 8, 8·20, 9, 10, 11, 12 A. M, 1, 2, 3, 4, 4½, 5, 6, 6½, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11 P. M.

The 8·20 Down Train and 3½ and 5¼ Up Trains will not stop on the Germantown Branch.

ON SUNDAYS.

Leave Philadelphia 9¼ A. M. 2, 7, 10¾ P. M.
Leave Germantown 8½ A. M., 1, 4, 6¾ P. M.

CHESNUT HILL RAILROAD.

Leave Philadelphia 6, 8, 10, 12 A. M. 2, 3½, 5¼, 7, 9 and 11 P. M.
Leave Chesnut Hill 7·10, 8, 9·40, and 11·40 A. M. 1·40, 3·40, 5·40, 6·40, 8·40, and 10·40 P. M.

ON SUNDAYS.

Leave Philadelphia 9¼ A. M. 2 and 7 P. M.
Leave Chesnut Hill 7·50 A. M. 12·40, 5·40, and 9·25 P. M.

FOR CONSHOHOCKEN AND NORRISTOWN.

Leave Philadelphia 6, 7½, 9, and 11·05 A. M. 1¼, 3, 4½, 5½, 6¾, 8·05, and 11½ P. M.
Leave Norristown 5·40, 7, 7·50, 9, and 11 A. M. 1¼, 3, 4½, 6¼, and 8¼ P. M.

ON SUNDAYS,

Leave Philadelphia 9 A. M., 2·30 and 7·15 P. M.
Leave Norristown 7 A. M., 5·30 and 9 P. M.

FOR MANAYUNK.

Leave Philadelphia 6, 7¾, 9, and 11·05 A. M. 1¼, 3, 4½, 5½, 6¾, 8·05, 9½, and 11½ P. M.
Leave Manyunk 6·10, 7½, 8·20, 9¼, and 11¼ A. M. 2 3¼, 5, 6¾, 9, and 10¾ P. M.

ON SUNDAYS.

Leave Philadelphia 9 A. M. 2¼ and 7¼ P. M.
Leave Manayunk 7½ A. M. 5 and 9½ P. M.

W. S. WILSON, General Superintendent.
3 Depot, NINTH and GREEN Streets.

SHORTEST ROUTE TO THE SEA-SHORE! CAMDEN AND ATLANTIC RAILROAD, THROUGH IN TWO HOURS.

Five Trains daily to Atlantic City, and one on Sunday.

On and after SATURDAY, June 29, 1867, trains will leave VINE Street Ferry, as follows:—

Special Excursion ..... 6·00 A. M.
Mail ..... 7·30 A. M.
Freight, with Passenger Car attached ..... 9·15 A. M.
Express (through in two hours) ..... 2·00 P. M.
Atlantic Accommodation ..... 4·15 P. M.

RETURNING—LEAVES ATLANTIC.

Special Excursion ..... 6·15 P. M.
Mail ..... 4·40 P. M.
Freight ..... 11·40 A. M.
Express (through in two hours) ..... 7·00 A. M.
Accommodation ..... 5·45 A. M.

Junction Accommodation to Jackson and intermediate Station leaves Vine street ..... 5·30 P. M.
Returning leaves Jackson ..... 6·28 A. M.

HADDONFIELD ACCOMMODATION TRAINS.

Leave Vine street at ..... 10·15 A. M., 2·00 P. M.
Leave Haddonfield at ..... 1·00 P. M., 3·15 P. M.

SUNDAY MAIL TRAIN TO ATLANTIC CITY.

Leaves Vine street at 7·30 A. M., and Atlantic at 4·40 P. M.

Fare to Atlantic $2. Round Trip Tickets, *good only for the day and train on which they are issued*, $3.

Tickets for sale at the Office of the Philadelphia Local Express Company, No. 628 CHESNUT Street and at No. 828 CHESNUT Street, Continental Hotel.

The Philadelphia Local Express Company, No. 628 CHESNUT Street, will call for baggage in any part of the city and suburbs, and check to hotel or cottage at Atlantic City.

D. H. MUNDY,
6 24 tf Agent.

RAILROAD LINES.

NORTH PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.—THE MIDDLE ROUTE.—Shortest and most direct route to Bethlehem, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Hazelton, White Haven, Wilkesbarre, Mahanoy City, Mount Carmel, and all points in the Lehigh, Mahanoy, and Wyoming coal regions.

Passenger Depot in Philadelphia, N. W. corner of BERKS and AMERICAN streets.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.
NINE DAILY TRAINS.

On and after WEDNESDAY, May 8, 1867, Passenger trains leave the New Depot, corner Berks and American streets, daily (Sundays excepted), as follows:—

At 7·45 A. M.—Morning Express for Bethlehem and Principal Stations on North Pennsylvania Railroad, connecting at Bethlehem with Lehigh Valley Railroad for Allentown, Catasauqua, Siating on, Mauch Chunk, Weatherly, Jeansville, Hazelton, White Haven, Wilkesbarre, Kingston, Pittston, and all points in Lehigh and Wyoming Valleys; also, in connection with Lehigh and Mahanoy Railroad, for Mahanoy City; and with Catawissa Railroad, for Rupert, Danville, Milton, and Williamsport. Arrive at Mauch Chunk at 12·05 A. M.; at Wilkesbarre at 1 P. M.; at Mahanoy City at 2 P. M. Passengers by this train can take the Lehigh Valley train, passing Bethlehem at 11·55 P. M., for Easton, and points on New Jersey Central Railroad to New York.

At 8·45 A. M.—Accommodation for Doylestown, stopping at all intermediate stations. Passengers for Willow Grove, Hatboro, and Hartsville, by this train, take the stage at Old York road.

At 10·15 A. M.—Accommodation for Fort Washington, stopping at intermediate stations.

At 1·30 P. M.—Express for Bethlehem, Allentown Mauch Chunk, White Haven, Wilkesbarre, Mahanoy City, Centralia, Shenandoah, Mount Carmel, and all points in the Mahanoy and Wyoming Coal regions. Passengers for Greenville take this train to Quakertown.

At 2·45 P. M.—Accommodation for Doylestown, stopping at all intermediate stations. Passengers take stage at Doylestown for New Hope; at North Wales for Sumneytown.

At 4 P. M.—Accommodation for Doylestown, stopping at all intermediate stations. Passengers for Willow Grove, Hatboro, and Hartsville, take stage at Abingt n; for Lumberville at Doylestown.

At 5·20 P. M.—Through accommodation for Bethlehem and all stations on main line of North Pennsylvania Railroad, connecting at Bethlehem with Lehigh Valley Evening train for Easton, Allentown, and Mauch Chunk.

At 6·20 P. M.—Accommodation for Lansdale, stopping at all intermediate stations.

At 11·30 P. M.—Accommodation for Fort Washington.

TRAINS ARRIVE IN PHILADELPHIA.

From Bethlehem, at 9·15 A. M., 2·05 and 8·40 P. M.
2·05 P. M. train makes direct connection with Lehigh Valley trains from Wilkesbarre, Mahanoy City, and Hazleton. Passengers leaving Easton at 11·20 A. M. arrive in Philadelphia at 2·05 P. M.
Passengers leave Wilkesbarre at 1·30 P. M., connect at Bethlehem at 6·15 P. M., and arrive in Philadelphia at 8·40 P. M.
From Doylestown at 8·25 A. M., 5·10 P. M., and 7·40 P. M.
From Lansdale at 7·20 A. M.
From Fort Washington at 11·50 A. M. and 3·05 P. M.

ON SUNDAYS.

Philadelphia for Bethlehem at 9·30 A. M.
Philadelphia for Doylestown at 2·45 P. M.
Doylestown to Philadelphia at 7·20 A. M.
Bethlehem to Philadelphia at 4·30 P. M.

Fifth and Sixth Streets Passenger cars convey passengers to and from the new depot.

White cars of Second and Third Streets line and Union line run within a short distance of the Depot.

Tickets must be procured at the Ticket Office in order to secure the lowest rates of fare.

ELLIS CLARK, Agent.

Tickets sold and Baggage checked through to principal points at Mann's North Pennsylvania Baggage Express Office,
1 1y No. 105 S. FIFTH Street.

WEST CHESTER AND PHILADELPHIA RAILROAD, VIA MEDIA.
SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.

On and after MONDAY, June 24, 1867, Trains will leave Depot, THIRTY-FIRST and CHESNUT streets, West Philadelphia, as follows:—

Leave Philadelphia for West Chester, at 7·15 A. M., 11 A. M., 2·30 P. M., 4·15 P. M., 4·50 P. M., 7·00 P. M., and 10·30 P. M.

Leave West Chester for Philadelphia, from Depot on East Market street, at 6·05 A. M., 7·15 A. M., 7·30 and 10·45 A. M., 1·55 P. M., 4·50 and 6·50 P. M.

Trains leaving West Chester at 7·30 A. M., and leaving Philadelphia at 4·50 P. M., will stop at B. C. Junction and Media only.

Passengers to or from stations between West Chester and B. C. Junction going east, will take train leaving West Chester at 7·15 A. M., and going west will take train leaving Philadelphia at 4·50 P. M., and transfer at B. C. Junction.

Leave Philadelphia for Media at 5·30 P. M.
Leave Media for Philadelphia at 6·40 P. M.
Stopping at all stations.

The Market Street cars will be in waiting, as usual, at Thirty-first and Market streets, on the arrival of each train, to convey passengers into the city; and for lines leaving the Depot take the cars on Market street, the last car connecting with each train leaving Front and Market streets thirty minutes previous to departure.

The Chesnut and Walnut Street cars connect with all of the above trains, carrying passengers down Chesnut street, past the principal hotels and the Camden and Amboy RR. office, at Walnut street wharf, passing out Walnut street to the depot.

ON SUNDAYS,

Leave Philadelphia at 8·00 A. M. and 2 P. M.
Leave West Chester at 7·45 A. M. and 5 P. M.

The cars on Market street will connect with all Sunday trains, both ways, as usual, leaving Front and Market streets thirty-five minutes before the train leaves Depot, and will leave Depot on arrival of each train, to carry passengers into the city.

Trains leaving Philadelphia at 7·15 A. M. and 4·50 P. M., and leaving West Chester at 7·30 A. M. and 4·50 P. M., connect at B. C. Junction with trains on P. and B. C. R. R., for Oxford and intermediate points.

Passengers are allowed to take wearing apparel only, as baggage, and the Company will not in any case be responsible for an amount exceeding one hundred dollars, unless a special contract is made for the same.

HENRY WOOD,
6 30 General Superintendent.

PHILADELPHIA AND ERIE RAILROAD.—SUMMER TIME TABLE.

Through and direct route between Philadelphia, Baltimore, Harrisburg, Williamsport, and the Great Oil Region of Pennsylvania.

ELEGANT SLEEPING CARS on all Night Trains.

On and after MONDAY, April 29, 1867, the trains on the Philadelphia and Erie Railroad will run as follows:—

WESTWARD.

Mail Train	leaves Philadelphia	7·00 P. M.
" "	leaves Williamsport	4·30 A. M.
" "	arrives at Erie	4··· P. M.
Erie Express	leaves Philadelphia	2·00 noon.
" "	leaves Williamsport	5·45 P. M.
" "	arrives at Erie	10·40 A. M.
Elmira Mail	leaves Philadelphia	8·00 A. M.
" "	leaves Williamsport	6·45 P. M.
" "	arrives at Lock Haven	8·10 P. M.

EASTWARD.

Mail Train	leaves Erie	10·25 A. M.
" "	leaves Williamsport	10·10 P. M.
" "	arrives at Philadelphia	7·40 A. M.
Erie Express	leaves Erie	5·00 P. M.
" "	leaves Williamsport	1···· A. M.
" "	arrives at Philadelphia	6·40 A. M.
Elmira Mail	leaves Lock Haven	7·15 A. M.
" "	leaves Williamsport	8·55 A. M.
" "	arrives at Philadelphia	5·40 P. M.

Mail and Express connect with all trains on Warren and Franklin Railway. Passengers leaving Philadelphia at 12·00 M., arrive at Irvington at 6·40 A. M. and Oil City at 9·50 A. M.

Leaving Philadelphia at 7·30 P. M., arrive at Oil City at 4·35 P. M.

All trains on Warren and Franklin Railway make close connections at Oil City with trains for Franklin and Petroleum Centre. Baggage checked through.

ALFRED L. TYLER,
11 2 General Superintendent.

PHILADELPHIA AND BALTIMORE CENTRAL RAILROAD.—Summer Arrangements. On and after SATURDAY, June 1, 1867, Trains will leave Philadelphia, from the Depot of the West Chester and Philadelphia Railroad, corner of THIRTY-FIRST and CHESNUT Streets (West Philadelphia), at 7·15 A. M. and 4·30 P. M.

Leave Rising Sun at 5·15 and Oxford at 6·00 A. M. and leave Oxford at 3·25 P. M.

A Market Train, with Passenger Car attached, will run on Tuesdays and Fridays, leaving the Rising Sun at 11·35 A. M., Oxford at 12·00 M., and Kennett at 1·05 P. M., connecting at West Chester Junction with a Train for Philadelphia. On Wednesdays and Saturdays trains leave Philadelphia at 2·30 P. M., running through to Oxford.

The Train leaving Philadelphia at 7·15 A. M. connects at Oxford with a daily line of Stages for Peach Bottom, in Lancaster county. Returning, leaves French Bottom, connect at Oxford with the Afternoon Train for Philadelphia.

The Train leaving Philadelphia at 4·30 P. M. runs to Rising Sun, Md.

Passengers allowed to take wearing apparel only as baggage, and the Company will not in any case be responsible for an amount exceeding one hundred dollars, unless a special contract be made for the same.

HENRY WOOD, General Sup't.
5 11

ANNAMESSIC SHORT LINE
AND
United States Mail Route to the South and Southwest.

On and after JULY 8, trains will leave Depot Philadelphia, Wilmington, and Baltimore Railroad, BROAD Street and WASHINGTON Avenue, at 11 P. M., connecting closely with Express trains for the principal cities South, including Wilmington, N. C., Goldsboro, Newbern, Charleston, Savannah, Raleigh, Charlotte, Columbia, Macon, Augusta, Montgomery, Mobile New Orleans, and intermediate points.

For tickets and information inquire at Offices, Nos. 411 and 828 CHESNUT Street, or at Depot, BROAD Street and WASHINGTON Avenue. 7 13m

H. V. TOMPKINS, General Agent, Norfolk, Va.
C. L. TROWBRIDGE, General Passenger Agent.

WEST JERSEY RAILROAD.

SUNDAY MAIL TRAIN FOR CAPE MAY.

Commencing SUNDAY, June 23, 1867, the SUNDAY MAIL AND PASSENGER TRAIN will leave Philadelphia, foot of Market street (upper ferry), at 7 A. M., returning leave Cape Island at 5 P. M., stopping at principal Stations only.

Fare, $2·00. Excursion Tickets, $4·00. Good this day and train only.

WILLIAM J. SEWELL,
6 20 tf Superintendent.

PHILADELPHIA AND BALTIMORE RAILROAD.

TIME TABLE.

Commencing MONDAY, July 8, 1867, Trains will leave Depot, corner BROAD Street and WASHINGTON Avenue, as follows:—

Way Mail Train at 8·30 A. M. (Sundays excepted) for Baltimore, stopping at all regular stations. Connecting with Delaware Railroad at Wilmington for Crisfield and intermediate stations.

Express Train at 11·30 A. M. (Sundays excepted) for Baltimore and Washington.

Express Train at 3·40 P. M. (Sundays excepted) for Baltimore and Washington, stopping at Chester, Thurlow, Linwood, Claymont, Wilmington, Newport, Stanton, Newark, Elkton, Northeast, Charlestown, Perryville, Havre-de-Grace, Aberdeen, Perryman's, Edgewood, Magnolia, Chase's, and Stemmer's Run.

Night Express at 11·00 P. M. (daily) for Baltimore and Washington. Connects at Wilmington (Saturdays excepted) with Delaware Railroad Line, stopping at Newcastle, Middletown, Clayton, Dover, Harrington, Seaford, Salisbury, Princess Anne, and connecting at Crisfield with Boat for Fortress Monroe, Norfolk, Portsmouth, and the South.

Express Train at 11·30 A. M. (Sundays excepted) for Baltimore and Washington.

SUNDAY TRAIN FROM BALTIMORE.

Leaves Baltimore at 8·35 P. M., stopping at Havre-de-Grace, Perryville, and Wilmington. Also stops at Northeast, Elkton, and Newark to take passengers for Philadelphia and leave passengers from Washington or Baltimore, and at Chester to leave passengers from Washington or Baltimore.

Through Tickets to all points West, South, and Southwest, may be procured at the Ticket Office, No. 828 CHESNUT Street, under the Continental Hotel, where also state-rooms and berths in sleeping cars can be secured during the day. Persons purchasing tickets at this office can have their baggage checked at their residence by the Union Transfer Company.

4 8 H. F. KENNEY, Superintendent.

READING RAILROAD
GREAT TRUNK LINE
FROM PHILADELPHIA TO THE INTERIOR OF PENNSYLVANIA, THE SCHUYLKILL, SUSQUEHANNA, CUMBERLAND, AND WYOMING VALLEYS, THE NORTH, NORTHWEST, AND THE CANADAS.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENT OF PASSENGER TRAINS, May 6, 1867,

Leaving the Company's Depot, at THIRTEENTH and CALLOWHILL Streets, Philadelphia, at the following hours:—

MORNING ACCOMMODATION,

At 7·30 A. M., for Reading and intermediate Stations. Returning, leaves Reading at 6·30 P. M., arriving in Philadelphia at 9·10 P. M.

MORNING EXPRESS,

At 8·15 A. M., for Reading, Lebanon, Harrisburg, Pottsville, Pinegrove, Tamaqua, Sunbury, Williamsport, Elmira, Rochester, Niagara Falls, Buffalo, Allentown, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, York, Carlisle, Chambersburg, Hagerstown, etc. etc.

This train connects at READING with East Pennsylvania Railroad trains for All

THE FASHIONS.

A Giddy, Brilliant Whirl, and Its Many Inconveniences — Fashionable Toilets at the Grand International Concourse of Military Music—Dresses, Trimmings, Hats, Paletots, and Crinolines — A Golden Brown Straw Bonnet—An Inkling of the United Styles.

PARIS, July 26.—As fast as Hercules cut off the heads of the hydra a number of others sprang up, and in like manner have other attractions followed the departure of the red fez, which was the most conspicuous feature of the True Believer, Abdul Aziz. Since the Tzar (we have been requested through the papers not to spell him Czar) has returned to his ice-bound regions, we have been threatened with a cessation of gayeties; but far from that, the programme has been very full, and we have another gala at the Hotel de Ville towards the close of this month. Myriads of attractions are drawing everywhere, and wheresoever the Parisian turns he meets that terrible infliction—the actor Sothern's portrait, stuck up at every corner, on every wall, cart, and lamp post. Mr. Sothern appears every night as "Lord Dundreary" in the character of a heavy swell. When people choose to pay for the theatre they expect to see heavy swells, and enjoy them more or less on the stage, but to be compelled to see "Lord Dundreary" all through daily life, winking under a pane of glass with one eye while he stares at one with the other, is rather sensational in hot weather.

Another exciting feeling of the kind is caused by the newly arrived company of Japanese jugglers. They, too, are painted life-size everywhere, tumbling down, climbing up, creeping over, darting forward, frightening horses and old women to death, just as if they were live Chinese.

The only way to avoid them is to hire a chair at the central garden of the Exposition, and leisurely observe the divers nationalities as they pass in threes and fives before one. A certain amount of emotion must even there be endured, but of a different nature. Some is very acute, however; that, for instance, which is caused by English tourists who come over to Paris in smoking coats and wideawakes, just as if the Exposition were a matter of "larking picnic;" then those Russian waiters, dressed exactly like choristers, who will insist on putting a slice of lemon in one's tea.

The next painful sensation is caused by a bath chair rolling over one's toot, for those whose mission it is to draw pretty ladies about who never walk, like to have a free space to themselves and mangle the extremities of their fellow-creatures whose gaze is averted. Another obnoxious conveyance is the velocipede, or two large spider wheels, steered in and out and everywhere by the rider, who runs any one down without the shortest notice. Then there are a few "path" engines loose, steam engines, which are supposed to grind down the sand, but pursue quiet, calm observers, spreading fright and coal dust on their passage. All this, with the noise, bustle, machinery and music, is but a poor relief from the Japanese tumblers and others.

The American Restaurant is the safest after all. One ever experiences a certain amount of security before American cheer, served in the American style. There is, besides, a lovely drawing-room for ladies at the establishment, where crushed toilets are renovated, chignons arranged, curls *re-recreped*, and the skin refreshed by most welcome soap and water. I beg to say the soap and water is not in the drawing-room, but in a side dressing-room. One of the nicest pianos is in the *salon*. A reading and smoking room complete the arrangements.

There is a great deal more to be said about the Exposition. But I am on forbidden ground; the fashions are my province; and though the Empress Eugenie is absent, fashion recalls me to my duty.

The greatest display that has been seen this week was at the international concourse of military music, which took place last Sunday at the Palace de l'Industrie. Every available access and avenue was crowded to overflowing on this occasion. All the different regiments came to Paris at considerable expense, under the command of general officers; the chevaliers of the Russian guard, in especial, having expended in their voyage the sum of 15,000 francs. The jury, under the presidency of General Mellinet, were stationed in the front row of the spectators. Their magnificent uniforms were greatly admired. It is unnecessary to speak of the exquisite character of a performance of this kind, and the jury found it so difficult to decide who deserved the palm of victory, that they preferred rather to increase the number of prizes which were given, so that all came in for their well-deserved share.

While the regiment of the Duke of Wurtemberg was delighting every ear, I noticed the following toilets:—A dress of pea green silk, with a long skirt and sweeping train ornamented with rolls of the same material which come down on either side, and are rounded off towards the back, where they simulate a sort of bow with loops and ends. The same trimming is repeated upon the top and bottom of the sleeves, on the neck, and on the waistband.

The short paletot was made to correspond.

A pretty white costume was composed of an underskirt trimmed with vandykes of black braid, and of an upper one looped up at each seam. The bodice was made of white muslin striped with narrow black velvet. A short loose paletot corresponded with the skirt.

The bonnets were generally fanchon shape, a becoming bonnet that suits every one and goes with everything; is made of rice straw trimmed with black ribbon, a bouquet of red poppies on one side, and the same fastening black tulle drapery instead of strings.

Golden-brown straw bonnets trimmed with crape will reign supreme all through autumn. A pretty ornament on these is a golden walnut in leaves.

I am delighted to say that the name of "Bismark," given to our new buff, is dethroned for something almost as *buzzy* but less obnoxious; we are to call it "cockchafer's wing."

Crinolines are much reduced in size, but still keep their—no, they keep much *above* the ground. Demi-toilette—indoor and walking dresses—are made with the skirt scarcely touching the ground.

The newest pattern for paletots is the mantilla paletot. In front it is a loose mantle, falling in long lappets on either side, but the back is that of a straight paletot.

A short skirt is often simulated by trimmings on the skirt, but the great idea is a *rouleau* on everything. This, and the pretty Antoinette fichu, will become a mania. These fichus are worn instead of mantles. When not of black lace they are made of the light material employed for the dress.

Organdie dresses are joined down the seams by insertion, with colored ribbon underneath.

After all this communication ladies can remain assured that, although they will do well to follow the Paris fashions, any fashion is fashionable now. Whenever a very novel style is first adopted people turn round and stare—this is not thought rude in Paris—and the criticism is, "Our next winter's style;" but let no one be deceived. I have had the privilege of admittance to my sovereign lady's private council, and if what she proposes is voted let all ladies who have had grandmothers make up their minds to look as they did when disrespectful lips called them "old Guys," and if these ladies are not old, but in their courting days, they may apply Growler's verse to their sighing admirers:—

"Much dress will now the female form so grievously encumber,
That women who can walk a mile are very few in number.
Put money, therefore, in your purse if you must needs go courting—
You can't delight a lady whom you've no means of transporting
To shows and shops and theatres; so never dream of marriage,
My boy, until you're able to keep a carriage."

LECTURES AT THE PARIS EXHIBITION.—The Imperial Commission has made arrangements for the delivery of a series of lectures on subjects connected with the display in the Exhibition. The lectures will be delivered at various places within the buildings and the grounds. Among the subjects are caoutchouc, artificial ice, iron smelting, brass founding, and the regulation of gas.

TURNERS' FESTIVAL IN BOSTON.

Fifteen Hundred Visiting Teutons in the "Hub"—Excursion Down the Harbor—Extensive Flow of Lager in Violation of the Law.

BOSTON, August 11.—About a thousand or fifteen hundred Germans are assembled here from all parts of the country to engage in the annual Turners' festival of three days' duration, under the auspices of the Boston German Turner Society. The largest delegations are from Massachusetts cities, although Providence, New York, Philadelphia, and some of the Western cities are liberally represented. Upon their arrival yesterday they were received and entertained by the Boston Turners, and to-day the whole number took an excursion down the harbor on the steamer Rose Standish.

In view of the large number of visiting Germans, the prosecuting officers of the law forbidding the sale of their favorite beverage—lager—have allowed the act to be violated, and will continue to do so during the three days' festival—a proceeding which has caused considerable comment, but not much disapproval. The radical moral reformers have, of course, been industrious in opposing such a course, and when they heard that a harbor excursion was on the tapis to-day, they immediately had printed in German a number of tracts upon the matter of how to observe the Sabbath, and distributed them to the Teutons as they went on board the boat. They had little effect, however, and the very unusual and unlawful event of a Sabbath day excursion, accompanied by a band of music, provided according to programme, was a very enjoyable affair to the visitors and a novelty to the Boston Germans.

Before starting upon the pleasure trip there was a meeting of the delegates of the different societies, of which a committee was appointed to ascertain and report upon the progress and improvements in gymnastics, and measures were also taken to secure a uniform system of gymnastic and educational instruction.

To-morrow there will be a grand picnic at Fresh Pond Grove, at which speeches will be made and resolutions probably adopted in denunciation of the present unpopular legislation, and advocating more liberal laws for the protection of the rights of the community and individuals.

THE INDIAN WAR.

The Indian Agents in Leavenworth—The Improbability of Peace Through Military Negotiations.

LEAVENWORTH, Kansas, August 10.—The Indians have driven in all but a few of the men engaged in grading on the Union Pacific Railroad. About all the stock between Fort Wallace and Fort Harker has been stolen.

The Peace Commissioners will arrive here on Monday, when they will meet a large number of agents, traders, interpreters, and general hangers-on of the Indian Department. Ex-Commissioner Dole, together with innumerable Indian contractors, are here. According to some Indian agents, there are no hostile Indians on the Plains. They say no peace can be made if the military authorities have any hand in the negotiations.

The Convict Bridget Durgen.

Our reporter visited New Brunswick on Saturday, and found that access to the prison had been prohibited by the Sheriff during his temporary absence on his farm. In consequence of rumors which had been circulated in the metropolis, relative to the unfortunate woman's 'Bridget Durgen's' statements, in connection with the crime for which she is to suffer the penalty of death on the 30th of this month, the prison authorities are very reluctant to permit visitors to approach her cell. With the exception of her legal adviser, Mr. Adrain, and the Rev. Mr. Rogers, chaplain of the prison. The general public are denied access to her. On Saturday, however, some kind ladies of New Brunswick, in company with Mr. Adrain, visited Bridget; but she turned her back upon them, and refused to hold any conversation until Mr. Adrain told her that they did not come there to gratify any idle curiosity, but to sympathize with her in her sad position. A young lady of the party then presented her a bouquet through the bars of her cell, for which delicate attention she feelingly expressed her gratitude. She has not made any public confession, and the jail authorities positively affirm that she will not do so, although general rumor points to the original instigator of the crime for which she is about to suffer. She recently received a letter from her brothers in Sligo, offering any amount of money requisite to defray the expenses of her defense, and to extricate her from her difficulties, if required. They expressed their willingness to come to this country to aid her; but all this proffered assistance has come too late. The Court of Pardons has refused to commute the sentence.—*N. Y. Tribune.*

Chicago Postmaster Drowned.

CHICAGO, August 10.—The city is very much excited to-day over the supposed death of Robert S. Gilmore, Postmaster of this city. Mr. Gilmore, at the closing of the Post Office last evening, went home as usual. He is a very skilful oarsman, and for a long time has kept an elegant boat for his own use and for exercise. Just before dark he went down to his boat-house on the lake shore, and told his boatman he was going out for a short time to row. The weather had been peculiar during the day. In the forenoon it was still and excessively hot. About two o'clock the wind changed to the north and the thermometer fell rapidly. Frequent showers prevailed during the afternoon, accompanied by very high winds. At the time Mr. Gilmore set out the weather was clear, but the wind blew very hard and the lake was very rough. The boatman advised him not to go, but he started, and since that time nothing has been seen or heard from him.

This morning, about ten o'clock, his boat was found some distance south of where he started, shattered to pieces, but no traces of him were discovered. The lake is still very rough, and parties are searching for the body.

Mr. Gilmore was the son-in-law of Robert S. Wilson, of this city, late Judge of the Recorder's Court, and leaves a wife and one or two children. He was only about thirty-five years of age, and was very highly esteemed in this community.

The Retort Courteous.

"You're a dull looking set," as SOZODONT said to the neglected teeth. "We shall soon improve, under your auspices," as the neglected teeth said to SOZODONT.

GAS FIXTURES.

CALL AND BUY YOUR GAS FIXTURES from the manufacturers.
VANKIRK & MARSHALL,
No. 912 ARCH Street.

VANKIRK & MARSHALL, No. 912 ARCH Street, manufacture and keep all styles of Gas Fixtures and Chandeliers; also refinish old fixtures.

VANKIRK & MARSHALL HAVE A COMplete stock of Chandeliers, Brackets, Portable Stands, and Bronzes, at No. 912 ARCH Street.

VANKIRK & MARSHALL, No. 912 ARCH Street give especial attention to fitting up Churches, Public Halls, and Dwellings. PIPE RUN AT THE LOWEST RATES.

GOLD, GILT, AND ELECTRO SILVER-plated Gas Fixtures, at VANKIRK & MARSHALL'S, No. 912 ARCH street.
All work guaranteed to give satisfaction. None but first-class workmen employed. 8 12d2w mwf3m

ROPER'S NEW AMERICAN
BREECH-LOADING REPEATING SHOT GUN,
FIRING FOUR SHOTS IN TWO SECONDS,
Using ordinary Ammunition. Manufactured by the ROPER REPEATING RIFLE COMPANY, Amherst, Massachusetts, under personal supervision of C. M. SPENCER, Inventor of the famous SPENCER RIFLE. Send for circular. 5 16 2m4p

JOHNSTON & SELDEN,
Attorneys at Law and Solicitors in Bankruptcy,
No. 434 WALNUT Street, Philadelphia. [6 10 3m
Ex-Gov. W. F. JOHNSTON. GEO. S. SELDEN

FINANCIAL.

THE UNDERSIGNED HAVE PURCHASED THE
NEW SIX PER CENT.
REGISTERED LOAN
OF THE
LEHIGH COAL AND NAVIGATION COMPANY,
DUE IN 1897.
INTEREST PAYABLE QUARTERLY, FREE OF UNITED STATES AND STATE TAXES,
AND OFFER IT FOR SALE AT THE LOW PRICE OF
NINETY-TWO,
AND
ACCRUED INTEREST FROM AUGUST 1,
This LOAN is secured by a first mortgage on the Company's Railroad, constructed and to be constructed, extending from the southern boundary of the borough of Mauch Chunk to the Delaware river at Easton, including their bridge across the said river now in process of construction, together with all the Company's rights, liberties, and franchises appertaining to the said Railroad and Bridge.
Copies of the mortgage may be had on application at the office of the Company, or to either of the undersigned.
DREXEL & CO.
E. W. CLARK & CO.
JAY COOKE & CO.
W. H. NEWBOLD, SON & AERTSEN [6 11tu

BANKING HOUSE
OF
JAY COOKE & CO.
112 and 114 So. THIRD ST. PHILAD'A.
Dealers in all Government Securities,
OLD 5-20s WANTED
IN EXCHANGE FOR NEW.
A LIBERAL DIFFERENCE ALLOWED.
Compound Interest Notes Wanted.
INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS.
Collections made. Stocks bought and sold on Commission.
Special business accommodations reserved for ladies. [6 24 3m

7 3-10s,
ALL SERIES,
CONVERTED INTO
Five-Twenties of 1865,
JANUARY AND JULY,
WITHOUT CHARGE
BONDS DELIVERED IMMEDIATELY.
DE HAVEN & BROTHER
10 2rp NO. 40 S. THIRD STREET.

U. S. SECURITIES
A SPECIALTY.
SMITH, RANDOLPH & CO.,
BANKERS AND BROKERS,
NO. 16 S. THIRD ST., PHILADELPHIA. | NO. 2 NASSAU ST., NEW YORK
ORDERS FOR STOCKS AND GOLD EXECUTED IN PHILADELPHIA AND NEW YORK 11

NORTH MISSOURI RAILROAD
FIRST MORTGAGE
SEVEN PER CENT. BONDS.
Having purchased $600,000 of the FIRST MORTGAGE COUPON BONDS OF THE NORTH MISSOURI RAILROAD COMPANY, BEARING SEVEN PER CENT INTEREST, having 30 years to run, we are now prepared to sell the same at the low rate of
85,
And the accrued interest from this date, thus paying the investor over 8 per cent. interest, which is payable semi-annually.
This Loan is secured by a First Mortgage upon the Company's Railroad, 171 miles already constructed and in running order, and 52 miles additional to be completed by the first of October next, extending from the city of St. Louis into Northern and Central Missouri.
Full particulars will be given on application to either of the undersigned.
E. W. CLARK & CO.
JAY COOKE & CO.
DREXEL & CO.
P. S.—Parties holding other securities, and wishing to change them for this Loan, can do so at the market rates. 7 15 1m

HOLDERS OF
AUGUST SEVEN-THIRTIES
Should bear in mind that after the 15th of this month they will be worth only par.
They may be converted into FIVE-TWENTIES without delay, by applying to
WM. PAINTER & CO.,
Dealers in Government Securities,
8 3] NO. 36 SOUTH THIRD STREET,

FINANCIAL.

NEW STATE LOAN.
THE NEW SIX PER CENT
STATE LOAN,
Free from all State, County, and Municipal Taxation,
Will be furnished in sums to suit, on application to either of the undersigned:
JAY COOKE & CO.,
DREXEL & CO.,
7 6 2m4p] E. W. CLARK & CO.

WE OFFER FOR SALE
UNION PASSENGER RAILWAY BONDS,
AT
NINETY-ONE
And Accrued Interest from July 1.
These BONDS are a FIRST-CLASS INVESTMENT, being secured by a FIRST MORTGAGE on the Road and Franchises of the Company, and bear Interest at the rate of
SIX PER CENT.
Free from all Taxes, City, State and United States
For further information call at
C. T. YERKES, JR., & CO.,
8 8 1m No. 20 S. THIRD Street.

NATIONAL
BANK OF THE REPUBLIC,
809 and 811 CHESNUT STREET,
PHILADELPHIA.
CAPITAL.....$1,000,000
DIRECTORS.
Joseph T. Bailey, Nathan Hilles, Benj. Rowland, Jr., Samuel A. Bispham, Edward B. Orne, William Ervien, Osgood Welsh, Frederick A. Hoyt, Wm. H. Rhawn.
WM. H. RHAWN, President, *Late Cashier of the Central National Bank.*
JOS. P. MUMFORD Cashier, *Late of the Philadelphia National Bank.*
5 1]

RHEUMATISM
NO CURE NO PAY.
NO CURE NO PAY.
SUFFERERS, BEWARE OF QUACK NOSTRUMS.
There are no diseases treated with less success than RHEUMATISM, NEURALGIA, GOUT.
The newly afflicted fly for sympathy to the many quack nostrums, which only produce worse effect, while sufferers for years repel the thought of ever being cured, and the cry of having unsuccessfully tried everything is everywhere heard. Yet a permanent cure has been discovered, after the study and practice of a life-time, by
DR. J. P. FITLER,
One of Philadelphia's oldest regular Physicians, who has made these diseases a specialty.
DR. FITLER'S
GREAT RHEUMATIC REMEDY
Contains no Mercury, Colchicum, Iodides, Minerals, or Metals, or anything injurious.
All advice free of charge. Prepared at
No. 29 South FOURTH St.
Advice gratis, sent by mail. [6 29mwsfrp

ONE PRICE CLOTHING
JONES'
OLD ESTABLISHED
ONE PRICE
CLOTHING HOUSE,
No. 604 MARKET St.
7 16 1m ABOVE SIXTH.

BAUGH'S RAW BONE
SUPER-PHOSPHATE OF LIME.
The great Fertilizer for all crops. Quick in its action, and permanent in its effects. Established over twelve years.
Dealers supplied by the cargo, direct from the wharf of the manufactory, on liberal terms.
Manufactured only by
BAUGH & SONS,
Office No. 20 South DELAWARE Avenue, Philadelphia.
8 4amwf3rp

AMERICAN CONCRETE PAINT AND ROOF COMPANY.
This paint, for tin and metal roofs, old or new, is unequalled. Roofs of every kind, old shingles included, covered or repaired thoroughly. Leaks and dampness prevented. Paint for sale by the can or barrel. Business has prompt attention. No. 543 N. THIRD Street. [7 13 1m] JOSEPH LEEDS.

LATOUR OIL.
500 BASKETS LATOUR OLIVE OIL to arrive per brig Rosslyn, and for sale by
F. LAVERGNE, Agent,
8 12]* No. 102 Walnut street.

DRY GOODS.

COTTON GOODS.
We have now open for examination one of the largest stocks of
SHEETING AND SHIRTING MUSLINS
IN THE CITY,
And will sell them by the piece at the lowest wholesale prices.
1 case yard-wide Shirtings, 12½ cents.
1 case fine Shirting Muslins, 16 cents.
1 case extra heavy Shirtings, 18 cents.
1 case very fine Shirting, 20 cents.
3 cases best Shirting Muslin, 25 cents.
PILLOW MUSLINS.
5-4 Pillow Muslin, 22 cents.
5-4 Pillow Muslin, 25 cents.
5-4 Pillow Muslin, 28 cents.
5-4 Utica Pillow Muslins.
WIDE SHEETINGS.
8-4 Fine Sheetings.
8-4 Fine Sheetings.
9-4 Fine Sheetings.
9-4 Fine Sheetings.
10-4 Waltham Sheeting.
10-4 Utica Sheeting.
12-4 Huguenot Sheeting.
CANTON FLANNELS.
1 case Canton Flannels, 20 cents.
1 case Canton Flannels, 25 cents.
1 case Canton Flannels, 28 cents.
TICKINGS! TICKINGS!
Yard-wide Tickings, 33 cents.
Yard-wide Tickings, 40 cents.
Best wide Tickings, 45 cents.
BLANKETS! BLANKETS!
1000 Pairs Blankets.
We now offer for sale One Thousand Pairs FINE BED BLANKETS, purchased for cash during the early summer, at greatly reduced prices.
We will sell a good sound Blanket for a less price than soiled or damaged ones are sold for.
All-wool Blankets, $3 per pair.
Good size wool Blankets, $4 per pair.
Fine All-wool Blankets, $4·50 per pair.
Large size Blankets, $5 to $6·50 per pair.
Very large Blankets, $6·50 to $8·50 per pair.
200 pairs Slightly Damaged BLANKETS will be sold at about HALF PRICE.
Now is the opportunity to get a good Blanket for a small sum of money.
J. C. STRAWBRIDGE & CO.
NORTHWEST CORNER
EIGHTH AND MARKET STS,
1 11smrp PHILADELPHIA.

229 FARIES & WARNER, 229
NORTH NINTH STREET,
ABOVE RACE.
Bleached Muslins, 10, 12½, 13, 14, 15, 16, 18, 20, 22c.
All the best makes of Bleached Muslins.
New York Mills, Williamsville, Wamsutta, etc.
Pillow Case Muslins, all widths.
2½ yards wide Sheeting 50c.
Unbleached Muslins, 12½, 14, 16, 18, 20, 22c., etc.
All widths Unbleached Sheeting.
All-wool Flannels, 31, 37½, 40, 45, 50c., etc.
Yard-wide all-wool Flannel, 50c.
Domet Flannel, 25, 31, 40, 45, and 50c.
Cotton and Wool Shaker Flannel, 25c.
Shirting and Bathing Flannels.
Grey Twilled, for bathing robes, 81c.
Black Alpacas, 37½, 40, 45, 50, 56, 60, 65, 70, 75c., etc.
Black and white Balmorals, $1.
Table Linens, Napkins, Towels, Doylies, etc.
Three bales of Russia Crash, 12½, 14, 16c.
Imported Lawns, 25c.
White Piques, 50c.
Wide Shirred Muslins, 60, 85c., $1, and $1·15.
Nainsooks, Victoria Lawns, Plaid Nainsooks, etc.
Soft finish Jaconets, Cambrics, Swiss Mulls, etc.
Shirting Linens, 45, 50, 56, 60, 65, 70, 75, 80c., etc.
300 dozen Linen Shirt Fronts, our own make.
Linen Bosoms, 25, 30, 37½, 45, 50, 56, 62½c.
Linen Handkerchiefs, 12½, 15, 18, 20, 22, 25c.
Whalebone Corsets, $1·25; Hoop Skirts, $1·25.
Gents' French Suspenders, 50c.
Ladies' and Misses' Hosiery, large assortment.
Linen Pant Stuffs at reduced prices, etc. etc.
FARIES & WARNER,
NO. 229 N. NINTH STREET,
2 29] ABOVE RACE.

No. 1101 CHESNUT Street.
GIRARD ROW. GIRARD ROW.
TO THE LADIES:
LINEN CAMBRICS,
PRINTED FOR DRESSES
WHITE FOR BODIES.
These goods are essential for SUMMER WEAR, and we are now selling the balance of our Importation at a
GREAT SACRIFICE.
E. M. NEEDLES & CO.,
N.W. Corner Eleventh and Chesnut.
No. 1101 CHESNUT STREET.

EYRE & LANDELL,
S. W. Corner of
Fourth and Arch Sts.
LARGE STOCK OF SUMMER QUILTS.
10-4 AND 11-4 LANCASTER QUILTS.
11-4 HONEY COMB QUILTS.
PINK AND BLUE MARSEILLES QUILTS.
FINEST WHITE QUILTS IMPORTED.
HOTELS SUPPLIED WITH QUILTS, NAPKINS, TOWELS, TABLE LINENS, SHEETINGS, ETC. ETC.
HAVE JUST OPENED ANOTHER CASE SILVER POPLINS, FOR LADIES' SUITS.
DARK LAWNS, FRENCH AND ENGLISH.
THIN GOODS, FULL VARIETY.
SUMMER SILKS, REDUCED.
P. S.—WHITE SHAWLS, WHOLESALE AND RETAIL. 8 6 wfmsam

DRY GOODS.

JOHN W. THOMAS,
Nos. 405 and 407 North SECOND St.
NOW OPEN,
10-4, 11-4, 12-4, 13-4
BLANKETS,
ALL QUALITIES.
SHEETING AND SHIRTING
MUSLINS AND LINENS
HOUSE-FURNISHING GOODS, A FULL ASSORTMENT,
ALL OF WHICH WILL BE SOLD AT LOWEST PRICES. [8 2 wsmsmrp

CHEAP DRY GOODS, CARPETS, MATTINGS, OIL CLOTHS, AND WINDOW SHADES.—Great Bargains from Auction.—V. E. ARCHAMBAULT, N. E. corner of ELEVENTH and MARKET Streets, will open this Morning 1000 yards extra quality double imperial White Canton Matting, slightly stained, will be sold at 37½, worth 75c.; Red Check Matting, 25, 37, and 50c.; Ingrain Carpets, all wool, at 62, 75, 87c, $1, $1·25, $1·37, and $1·50; Ingrain Carpets, wool filling 40, 45, 50, and 62c.; Three-ply Carpets, $1·20; English Tapestry Brussels Carpets, $1·62 and $1·75; Hemp Carpets, 31 to 62c.; Oil Cloths, 50c.; Entry and Stair Carpets, 50 to 87c.; Window Shades, $1 to $8; Plain Shading 37 and 50c.; Table Linens, 62c. to $1·50; Towels, 12 to 25c Flannel for Bathing Robes, 81c. Muslins, 10 to 25c; Calicoes, 10 to 18c.; Lawns, 25c. Wholesale and Retail Store, N. E. corner ELEVENTH and MARKET Streets. 2 19rp

FOR SALE.
GERMANTOWN.—SEVERAL DESIRAble suburban Cottages for sale. Immediate possession.
W. H. STOKES,
Insurance Office,
Germantown
8 8 1m*

TO RENT.
TO RENT—LARGE SALOON, 50x40, N. W. corner EIGHTH and RACE Streets.
SAMUEL T. FOX,
11* NINTH and WILLOW Streets.

BOARDING WANTED.
BOARDING WANTED AT ATLANTIC CITY.—Wanted, boarding for a lady, two small children, and servant, in a cottage at Atlantic City. Address, stating terms (which must be moderate), location, etc.,
8 8 3t "Ocean," Evening Telegraph Office.

BOARDING.
SUMMER BOARDING.—VACANCIES FOR A few Boarders at MRS. HARVEY'S, Eagle Station, Pennsylvania Railroad. Refer to LEE & WALKER, No. 722 CHESNUT Street. 8 10 5t

WATCHES.
CLARK & BIDDLE,
No. 712 CHESNUT Street,
HAVE JUST OPENED
AN INVOICE OF
LADIES' FINE WATCHES,
Manufactured in Europe Expressly for their Sales. 7 15mwsim4p

FIRST PREMIUM!
PARIS EXPOSITION.
PATEK PHILIPPE & CO.'S
WATCHES.
THE ABOVE MAKERS HAVE RECEIVED THE FIRST GOLD MEDAL AT THE PARIS EXPOSITION.
BAILEY & CO.,
No. 819 CHESNUT Street
6 fmwtf Sole Agents for Pennsylvania.

SAFE DEPOSIT COMPANY,
The Fidelity Insurance, Trust and Safe Deposit Company, for the Safe Keeping of Bonds, Stocks, and Other Valuables.
CAPITAL.....$500,000
DIRECTORS.
N. B. BROWNE, CLARENCE H. CLARK, JOHN WELSH, J. GILLINGHAM FELL, EDWARD W. CLARK, ALEXANDER HENRY, S. A. CALDWELL, HENRY C. GIBSON, CHARLES MACALESTER.
Office in the Fire-proof Building of the Philadelphia National Bank, CHESNUT Street above Fourth.
This Company receives on deposit, and GUARANTEES THE SAFE KEEPING OF VALUABLES upon the following rates a year, viz.:—
Coupon Bonds.....$1 per $1000
Registered Bonds and Securities.....50 cents per $1000
Gold Coin or Bullion.....$1·25 per $100
Silver Coin or Bullion.....$2 per $10
Gold or Silver Plate.....$1 per $10
Cash Boxes or small tin boxes of Bankers, Brokers, Capitalists, etc., contents unknown to the Company and liability limited, $25 a year.
The Company offers for RENT (renter exclusively holding the key) SAFES INSIDE ITS VAULTS at $20, $30, $40, $50, and $75 a year, according to size and location.
Coupons and Interest Collected for one per cent.
Interest allowed on Money Deposits.
This Company is authorized to receive and execute Trusts of every description.
12 2tmwsrp] N. B. BROWNE, President.
ROBERT PATTERSON, Secretary and Treasurer.

GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING GOODS.
THE FINE SHIRT EMPORIUM,
Nos. 1 and 3 North SIXTH Street.
JOHN C. ARRISON,
Importer, Manufacturer, and Dealer in Every Description of
GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING GOODS,
Would invite inspection to his FINE STOCK OF GOODS, suitable for the season, selling off at moderate prices.
Especial attention given to the manufacture of FINE SHIRTS AND COLLARS.
Warranted to give satisfaction. 28 rp

KEEP THEM AT HAND!
NEEDLES' CAMPHOR TROCHES,
CONCOCTED
Positive Preventive of
CHOLERA,
Diarrhœa, Dysentery, and Cholera Morbus,
Sole Factor, C. H. Needles, Druggist,
12th & Race Sts., Phila.
50 Cts. per Box, mailed on receipt of price.
PATENTED 11th MONTH, 1866.
7 12 2m4p